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Shigehiko Miyoshi	Bunji Miyazaki	Dr. J. Ingram Bryan

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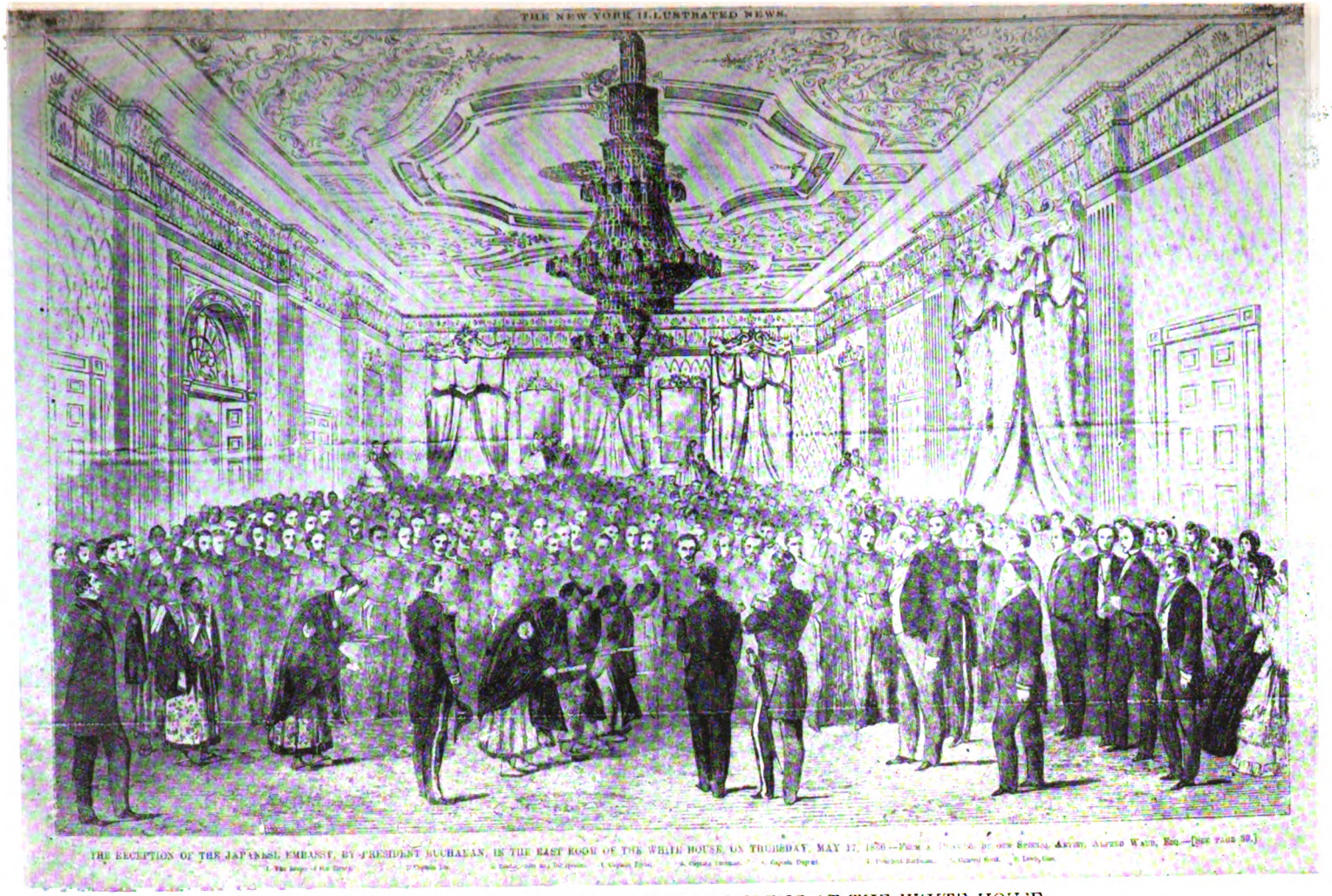

THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY, BY PRESIDENT BUCHANAN, IN THE EAST ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE, ON THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1860.—FROM A [illegible] BY [illegible] SPRING, AKERS, ALFRED WARD, ESQ.—[SEE PAGE 39.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE

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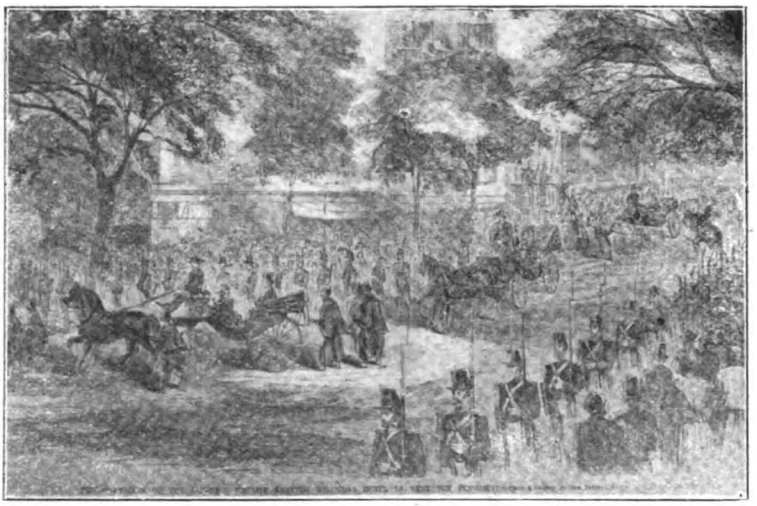
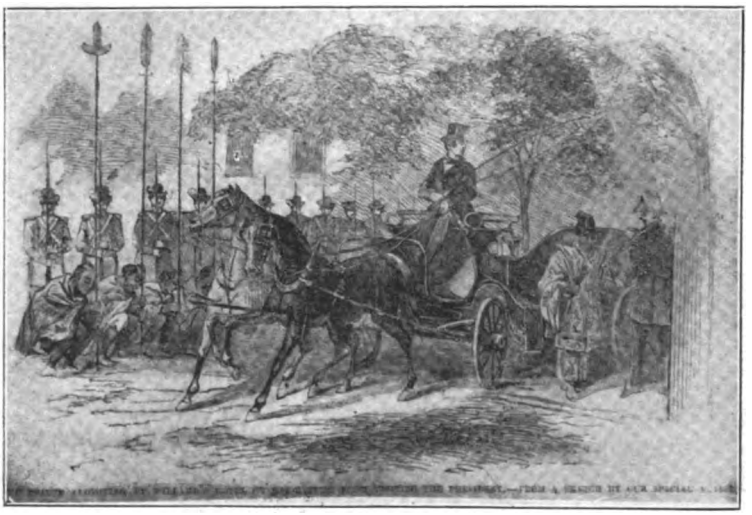


JAPANESE ENVOYS SETTING OUT FROM WILLARD'S HOTEL TO CALL ON PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE

AMERICAN LADYIES BEING PRESENTED TO THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS AT WILLARD'S HOTEL



ENVOYS RETURNING FROM VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE
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PRINCE SHOTOKU AND FOREIGNERS

By KATSUYOSHI KUROITA, D. LITT
PROFESOR IN THE TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERCITY

THE great war has given rise to waves of new thought, some of which have come surging toward Japan; and we can only suppose that the changes thus brought about will but increase still more as time goes on. Japan has experienced some very important modifications of thought and life in the past few years; and though one of the remotest of the Allied countries, the new ideas that have been taking root in other countries have already begun to be implanted here, to the surprise even of many Japanese themselves especially such propaganda as, socialism of a rather radical nature, as well as the unrest of the labour elements and the universal franchise movement.

But Japan has no fear of changes. During her long history she has gone through so many changes and weathered so many influences from outside that she is well able to stand any shock of this sort. Even in the more remote periods of our national history our ancestors had to wrestle with new thought and to prepare the country for change and reform. Sometimes the influx of new thought was so strenuous that it had to be checked by resorting to the policy of the "closed door," but more often the new ideas prevailed and wrought revolutionary changes in our life and thought. It is remarkable, however, that even in the Yedo period, when the shores of the nation were barred to all foreign intercourse, Japan was still never quite cut off from intellectual intercourse, with China nor indeed with Europe. In the port of Nagasaki there was always an opening through which some knowledge of the outside world and its thinking leaked in and took hold on the mind of Japan.

To say, as some do, that the recent changes in Japanese thought and civilization are a new thing is to show but a superficial knowledge of Japanese history. What was Japan's condition before the sixth century that is, before the period of the Empress Suiko? It is well understood by scholars that a country which remains isolated from others does not develop in civilization so rapidly as if exposed to this advantage. And if the nation has intercourse with one of advanced ideas the influence is all the more powerful over its neighbours. Japan has always had close relations with her continental neighbours even from prehistoric times. It is well known that the prehistoric emblems of the mirror and the

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sword, now among the three imperial treasures, were not originally of Yamato culture, but came from China where they were in use long before our Yamato ancestors were known to history. This is but one of many indications of how profoundly our civilization was influenced from across the straits that separate us from the continent of Asia.

After the time of the Empress Suiko continental influence became still more marked in Japanese history and civilization. With the increasing influence of Prince Shotoku on the national life and government this influence still further gained ground. The Prince encouraged foreign intercourse to the utmost. Even in Japanese mythology there is reference to the frequency of our intercourse with Korea, as may be seen in the story of Susa-no-o-no-Mikami. In the story of the Empress Jingo we have further proof of increasing relations with the continent.

In these centuries many Koreans and Chinese found their way to Japan and brought in the ideas of their country. Some of these foreigners settled in the country and became naturalized subjects of Japan. This foreign influence was not always conducive to peace and harmony among our people, though on the whole the ideas brought in were for our good. One of the evils imported from China was the class system. In Japan prior to this period a system of social equality prevailed, as may be seen in our mythological records. According to this all the people of Japan were of equal rank except the Emperor who alone was elevated above the common rank. The only distinctions were those belonging to occupations. With the influx of ideas from China and Korea the class system began to take root, and people were ranked according to their occupations, irrespective of everything else. Occupations and their attendant rank came to be hereditary and to run in families. Thus was the class system born, and the gulf between the Ruler and people grew wider and wider. These changes were not permitted without a struggle, many of the wiser heads contending against them.

It was just about this time that Prince Shotoku came on the stage of our national history. It was a crucial period and the great Prince did much to meet the demands of the situation. It is true that some misunderstood his motives in promoting intercourse with China and in first opening intercourse with that country. They supposed that his main idea was to have the Japanese acquire more of the art of shipbuilding and navigation; but while this may have influenced him somewhat, it is more probable that his chief idea was to seek foreign aid in reconstructing the social fabric of Japan. The Prince desired to eliminate the evils which foreigners had brought in and to gain more of the good points of continental civilization. He was, therefore, the originator of that good custom that we have since tried to follow, namely, to introduce the best ideas from abroad but always to adapt them to our own nationality and taste.

Prince Shotoku knew that the caste system came to Japan from Korea; and he thought this evil might be counteracted by introducing ideas and customs from China. This was during the Sui dynasty when the strife between North and South was almost at an end, and a strong centralized government had been established. Prince Shotoku greatly desired to see a similar system of government introduced into Japan, to take the place

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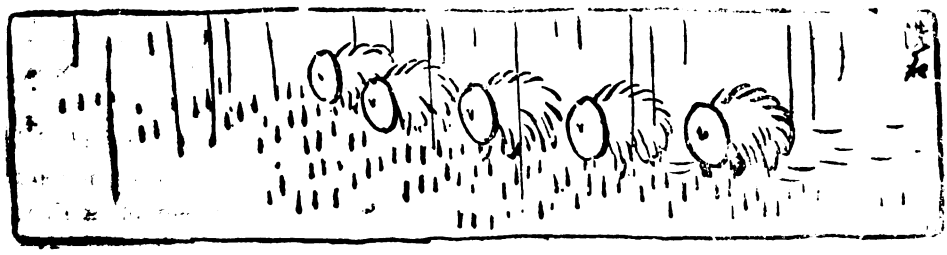
of the caste system. To promote this object he despatched Japanese students to China and on their return he endeavored to inaugurate the new system. It is interesting to note the points on which he laid main stress. He laid great emphasis on the necessity of maintaining our nationality and civilization unimpaired. The spirit of the Yamato race was never to be weakened by being foreignized. He was always studying how to adapt foreign ideas to our native taste; and so he was able to change our former negative and passive attitude toward things foreign to a positive aggressively attitude but adapting everything foreign to the native idea and use.

This is clearly seen in the attitude of Prince Shotoku toward Buddhism. He did not attempt to introduce Chinese Buddhism or Indian Buddhism into Japan; but with his own hand he rewrote the works on that religion for the Japanese, including even the sûtras, omitting the irrelevant commentaries. He treated the writings of Mecuius in the same manner, as well as those of Lao-tsze; and he promulgated a constitution of seventeen articles to carry out his policy. Because of this the Prince has always been regarded as an exponent of Buddhism, as his works inculcate reverence for the Buddhist Trinity: Buddha, Dharma and Samgha. But we may be quite sure that had any other religion been known, to him at that time he would have included also the better points or principles of that religion, even of Christianity or Mohammedanism, for his great breadth of mind would lead him to study and acquire the good in all.

In modern Japan we cannot do better than adhere to the policy and principles laid down by Prince Shotoku. Japan should welcome all wholesome ideas from abroad but she should not enslave herself to them but adapt them to her own ideas and needs so as to strengthen national unity and promote stable national existence. From the first the Japanese have been a single race, progressing and developing by absorption and adaptation of foreign ideas; and we can and should continue to do this, always maintaining unimpaired our national characteristics. Admiring and cherishing, as we do, the memory of our great national benefactor, Prince Shotoku, we should emulate him down in practising the principles he laid and himself followed, and to imitate him with faithfulness and zeal. By adherence to these principles Japan will be able to welcome foreign ideas without danger to her character and ideals.



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TALES FROM SAIKAKU

TRANSLATED By T. WAKAMEDA

THE author of the following stories was one of the most distinguished writers of fiction in Japan during the 17th century. Little is known of the author's life save that he was born in Osaka in 1642, and seems to have begun his literary career as a composer of *haiku*, the epigrammatic verse of 17 syllables peculiar to Japanese literature. Later he took to writing fiction, as many a poet has had to do since; and while his poetry is now forgotten his tales have proved of enduring interest.

No one can peruse the writings of Saikaku without seeing that he was a man of classical education, though doubtless his reading may have been desultory. There are some who take exception to his writings as offensive to morals, but, like the authors of that age, he reflected accurately contemporary life: he always called a spade a spade, and did not hesitate to be true to life as he found it. He handles his subjects in an entertaining manner, full of vivacity and humour, a virtue that cannot be ascribed to all the authors of that time. In some respects Saikaku resembles Henry Fielding, though perhaps not so conscious of his principles as the father of British novelists. Nor does one need to eliminate from the works of Saikaku more indecent passages than would be necessary in the case of Fielding and Smollett. In his appreciation and depiction of human nature, Saikaku was quite as apt as Fielding.

Saikaku wrote a great many tales, some twenty collections in all, of which the most famous are *Budo Denrai Ki*, *Honcho Niju Fuko*, *Koshoku Ichidai Otoko*, *Koshoku Gonin Onna*, *Muna-zan-yo*, *Buke Giri Monogatar*, *Futokoro Suzuri*, *Saikaku Nagori no Tomo*. Among his more distinguished disciples were Kiseki and Jisho who always wrote in collaboration, as did Bueaumont and Fletcher, the English dramatists of the Elizabethan period. Saikaku died in 1693.

THE MERMAID'S CURSE

Among the denizens of the deep there are many singular kinds; but this is the tale of a mermaid who brought calamities upon men.

Once there lived a samurai, Kinnai by name, who was a minor official under the daimyo of Mutsu. While on his round of inspection in the towns and villages he came to place called Sakekawa one evening, where he took a boat and proceeded some distance from the shore when all at once the waves rose high and scattered the water like five-coloured gems in myriads all about. Thereupon a mermaid emerged from the hollow of a wave; and the boatman and passengers nearly swooned with fear. Undaunted, however, Kinnai seized his bow and arrow and took aim at the monster; the arrow went true, pierced her and she disappeared in the sea. At the same time the surges subsided and the passengers were able finally to reach land safely, nothing the worse for their adventure.

Kinnai made his way home and duly reported the results of his inspection to the proper officer. Among other things he told of the incident at Sakekawa, and how he had shot the mermaid. Those

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who heard the tale remarked on how strange it was, and complimented him on his courage. So they resolved to acquaint their lord with the details of the wonderful adventure next morning.

Now there was a certain samurai named Aosaki, an ill-natured and surly specimen of humanity of about forty years of age, who was still without a wife and family. This man's father, Hyakunojo, had once been of good service to the daimyo and had been rewarded with a large estate, and so the son was often connived at even in his misbehavour. The son, Aosaki, was among those who listened to the strange tale recited by Kinnai.

This fellow protested that the story was a yarn spun out of whole cloth; and he suggested that it would be rather awkward to tell the lord a tale for the truth of which they could not vouch, and which they had not witnessed. "Certain things are so," he said "and certain things are not so. It is true that a bird has wings and fish has fins; and that living things cannot be caught easily. In my pond there are gold fish which swim about as space permits. The other day I shot arrows at them but I did not hit even one. A monkey has a red face and a dog has four legs. All this we know; but who ever heard of a monster? There is no such thing!"

Somewhat displeased at this impudence Noda Musashi, supervisor of estates to the daimyo, said to the fellow: "You stay in the house all the time and never see the world. There is many a strange thing you have never seen; and it is quite possible that strange things live in the mountains and in the sea; and so it is possible that Kinnai has seen an extraordinary fish."

Aosaki was a bit taken down by this remark of the official, but he would have his say, and remarked: "Well, you may have shot such a monster Mr. Kinnai, but it would a little easier for us to believe you if you had brought back the body with you so that we all could have a look at it. Then the deed would be more worthy of praise."

The others standing by did not care to listen to this sort of talk, so they began to chat on other more congenial topics, and at last withdrew.

As the tale of Kinnai's mermaid got about there were various opinions concerning it, as there always are; some holding it to be a very doubtful adventure and some affirming their belife in the truth of it. Kinnai could not endure all this doubt cast upon his good faith; and was greatly put to it to know what to do. At first he thought he had better challenge Aosaki to a duel, but he soon abandoned that idea, as he knew it would only increase the doubts against him. At last he resolved to go back to Sakekawa and search for the mermaid's body. Arriving at the place he engaged a fisherman and boat to help him to secure the body of the slain mermaid. Search as they would, however, no mermaid could be found, dead or alive. Even his prayers to the sea god were of no effect; and he walked hopelessly along the shore day after day in hopes of coming across the body of some strange fish.

As time passed and nothing was found Kinnai's health began to fail with worry and disappointment. One evening he seated himself on a jagged rock, and taking a last look at the setting sun, he bowed profoundly and disappeared into the foaming waves.

The sad news of his death reached his family where only a daughter of sixteen

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remained to mourn his loss. Her mother had been long dead; and now another sorrow was added to her life. Determined to see her poor father's body the girl left home in great haste, no one with her but a maid to whom the drowned father had been very kind. Mari, the maid, was not one to forget any such kindness and she faithfully followed her mistress on the sad errand. On the evening of the third day the two girls arrived at the coast of Sakegawa. By that time the corpse had been washed ashore and they wept over it sorely, praying to heaven and earth, wringing their hands and contorting their bodies, unashamed of those who spied upon their grief.

Then the forlorn pair themselves proposed that they should die. Not willing to leave the body of the dead father behind they took it up and were about to carry it with them into the sea when Noda Musashi came suddenly upon the scene and stopped them in their mad effort. His way with them was very tactful indeed.

"Don't you know that you must revenge your father's death, Miss Chudo?" said he, "Even a woman should know that!"

The girl did not quite understand what he meant; and replied that her father had not been killed by any one.

"Go on with you!" cried Musashi. "Don't you know that Hyakuemon was the cause of your father's death?"

And he went to tell her how that her father was insulted by Aosaki until he was driven to despair and went off to look for the fish, and died broken-hearted because he could not find the mermaid and verify his tale. The girl was deeply impressed by this version of the affair and tears gleamed in her eyes. She was now quite determined to kill Aosaki Hyakuemon. Then she opened wide her eyes and told Musashi that the fellow had wanted to marry her and often besought her father to consent to it. Her father had always refused to agree to the proposal, and possibly the man may have taken offence at this.

Musashi took the girl back with him and put her in charge of one of his servants. Then he watched her to see whether she would attempt to avenge her father's death.

One day when Aosaki went out on a picnic the girl, with the assistance of her guardian, waylaid him. Jumping out in front of him the girl gave her name and demanded that he should fight for his life. She had her guard to help her, and he cut off one of Aosaki's hands with a swipe of his sword. The man drew his own weapon with the other hand and the fight began; but the girl thrust him through with a spear, springing upon him and piercing him through the heart. Having thus attained her desire, she returned home, shut herself in and awaited the command of the Daimyo. Though a woman she was prepared to despatch herself if necessary.

Next day all the officials assembled in the presence of the daimyo and discussed the episode. They spoke unfavorably of Aosaki and advised that his family should become extinct. Kinnai's daughter was pardoned and given in marriage to Imura Sakunosuke, son of Imura Sakuemon, and succeeded to her father's house. As for the faithful maid she married Toi Ichizaemon, a young samurai of low rank. The two couples were happy ever after.

What should happen soon after but that a strange fish was found on the shore at Sakekawa, its body pierced by an arrow? And of course it could be no other than the mermaid shot by the brave Kinnai.

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Diary of the Japanese Ambassador Muragaki-Awaji-no-Kami to the United States of America, 1860

TRANSLATED BY S. MIYOSHI

II

May 15th, 1860

I awoke refreshed after a really good sleep, my first on terra firma since leaving San Francisco. Although sea life is not without its charm—with its pure fresh air, its grand expanse of blue water, its freedom from worldly cares—still, after all we feel more at home on the solid earth. We spent the whole day in the hotel, resting. The Vice President of the United States and some other high functionaries called on us. The Vice President informed us that Congress had decided to receive the Japanese Ambassadors as its guests. Highly appreciaing this great hospitality, we accepted the invitation and promised to avail ourselves of it when a day suitable to all parties could be arranged.

May 16th

Captain Dupont suggested that when we called on the Secretary of State today, we should be accompanied only by a small suite. We acted on his suggestion. At noon we left the hotel and drove with Captain Dupont to the State Department. We alighted at the entrance of a large stone building and were immediately conducted to the official quarters of the Secretary of State. We were presented to Secretary Cass to whom we explained the object of our mission and we handed him a note addressed to him by our Minister of Foreign Affairs. We then expressed our hearty appreciation of the kindness of the United States Government in placing two warships at our disposal as well as our gratification at the cordial reception accorded to us by the American Authorities at all the places at which we had stopped on our way to the American metropolis. We moreover thanked him for the kind assistance rendered by the United States Naval Authorities in repariring the "Kanrin" at Mare Island, San Francisco. The Secretary of State replied that not only was the visit of our first Embassy to the United States of America a great pleasure to the President, but that the whole nation joined him in welcoming the Ambassadors. Secretary Cass is a tall man of mature age—nearly seventy—with a genial manner. Although this was our first interview with him his conversation was as easy, as friendly, as free from the slightest formality, as if we had merely come

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from a neighbouring town and had been friends for years. We also met Mr. Ledyard and a few other State Department officials. Secretary Cass has fixed tomorrow for our presentation to the President. When we returned to the hotel we asked Captain Dupont to give us an idea of the customary etiquette and ceremony to be observed on being presented to the President. To our surprise he declared that no such thing existed at the President's Court, and that we might do as we pleased.

May 17th

The day appointed for our presentation to the President of the United States of America has at last come. Shimmi, I and Oguri wore the "Kariginu" court dress and the members of the suite were also in the full dress of their respective ranks. Our procession was a long and imposing one. Twenty men in grey uniform headed it, followed by a band of thirty musicians; then came a few mounted men and, next to them, some of our men bearing on their shoulders a despatch box tied with silken cords of different colours; then more of our men on foot. The Ambassadors' carriages, drawn by four horses, came next. Shimmi was in the first with Captain Dupont, I was with Captain Lee, and Oguri with Mr. Ledyard. In the others were our secretaries and interpreters. One of our men, holding a spear walked in front of each of the first carriages, and a number of our retainers followed each carriage. The band striking up was the signal for the procession to start. What immense crowds there were! The streets were like seas of human beings; the windows and balconies were thronged with people eagar to get a glimpse of the procession. I could not help smiling at the wonder in their eyes, which reached a culminating point when they caught sight of our party wearing costumes that they had never seen before or even dreamt of. I might say that the whole procession seemed to the people of Washington to be a scene out of fairyland, as, indeed, their city appeared to us. It was however, not without a feeling of pride and satisfaction that we drove, in such grand style, through the streets of the American metropolis, as the first Ambassadors that Japan had ever sent abroad, and that we witnessed the enthusiastic welcome accorded to us by the citizens. On reaching the President's house, we were at once ushered into a large oval shaped room, beautifully furnished, with a handsome carpet and curtains of considerable value. Large mirrors were on the walls, and tables of various sizes on which a quantity of lacquer ware goods and many other Japanese articles were tastefully displayed, were placed about the room. We were told that all the Japanese articles were presents to Commodore Perry from our Sovereign. Before long, Secretary Cass came in and greeted us, accompanied by Captains Dupont and Lee. Mr. Ledyard and we were then conducted by Secretary Cass to the Audience room. Naruse, one of the Secretaries of the Embassy, following us with the box of letters and credentials. When we entered, we found President Buchanan standing in the centre of the room, surrounded by a large number of military officers and civilians. Approaching him, we made an obeisance and Shimmi delivered a short address which was translated into Dutch by Namura, and we presented the letter and our credentials which the President afterwards handed to Secretary Cass. We

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then returned to the room we had previously been in.

We told Captain Dupont that the ceremony of presenting credentials according to our customs, was over, were thereupon again conducted to the Audience room, and we came up to the President, he gave his hand to each of us and delivered the following address:

"I give you a cordial welcome as Representatives of His Imperial Majesty, the Tycoon of Japan to the American Government. We are all much gratified that the first Embassy which your great Empire has accredited to any foreign power, has been sent to the United States. I trust that this will be the harbinger of perpetual peace and friendship between the two nations. The treaty of Commerce whose ratification you are about exchange with the Secretary of State, cannot fail to be productive of benefit, both to the people of Japan and of the United States. I can say for myself, and promise for my successors, that it shall be carried into execution in a faithful and friendly spirit, so as to secure to both countries all the advantages they may justly expect from the happy, auspices under which it has been negotiated and ratified. I rejoice that you have been pleased with the treatment you have received on board of our vessel of war on your passage to this country. You shall return in the same manner to your native land, under the protection of the American Flag. Meanwhile, during your residence among us. Which I hope will be sufficiently prolonged to enable you to visit the different portions of our country, we shall be happy to extend to you all the hospitality and kindness justly due to the great and friendly Sorvereign whom you so worthily represent."

At the conclusion of this address, a copy which was handed to Shimmi, several cabinet Ministers came forward and shook hands with us. We then withdrew and returned to the hotel in the order in which we had came. Although this memorable day has been a succession of new experiences for with us, we are glad that it has come to a satisfactory conclusion. President Buchanan is a man of over seventy years of age, with a genial and dignified manner. He like the cabinet ministers and the ordinary civilians, wore a plain black coat. Except in the case of military and naval officers, there appears to be no uniform or special dress to denote official rank. The President, I understand, is only the head of the Government for four years, and he is elected by the people. Any man, from any class, may become President. When his term of office expires, he retires again into private life. Contrary to what we had imagined, he does not own a princely castle or stately palace in which he resides. The house he lives in is not his own; it is the property of the State, and he only occupies it while he is President. Captain Dupont suggested that we should make a round of calls on the ministers of foreign countries, and he told us that, according to international etiquette, the new-comer should pay the first visit. We of course did not wish to disregard this recognized social law, so we decided to call on all the ministers save those who represent countries with which we have as yet no treaties. At 4 p.m. we drove from the hotel and left our cards at the various legations. The procedure was a very simple one. The driver took in our cards while we remained in the carriage. At the English and Dutch legations, however, we alighted and saw the respective ministers and their families.

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May 18th

We received calls this morning from the English and Dutch Ministers and from the others whom we had visited yesterday. We entrusted Capitain Dupont with a number of presents sent by our Sovereign to the President and to the Secretary of State. They were, however, placed in a room in the hotel for a few days, for public inspection. Among other things, there were several screens; these seemed to attract the most attention. Later on, we were told that any present sent to the President in his official capacity, or to any public official, is considered public property and is sent to the museum. This does not apply to presents sent to the wives of officials. We had previously received an invitation for to-night from Secretary Cass. It is not our custom to attend any public function in the evening and we have hitherto refused such invitation, but as this State reception is specially given in our honour by the Prime Minister, we did not like to decline. We therefore waived our objection and accepted. This was the first time we had been out in the streets at night. Every street is well lighted with gas lamps, so that it is not necessary to carry a lantern. On reaching Secretary Cass' house we found the whole place filled with men and women, and all the rooms brilliantly illuminated and as bright as day. Passing through the crowd, we reached a room where Secretary Cass and the members of his family received us in a most cordial manner. These greetings were hardly over when we found that we were expected to shake hands with everybody around us. As we could not understand what was said, all we could do was to exchange smiles. We were taken to an adjoining room with a table in the centre on which there was the flag of the Rising Sun crossing that of the Stars and Stripes. After dinner, at which there were various sorts of wines, we were ushered into another very large room the floor of which was of smooth boards and had no carpet. Immediately after we were seated, the music commenced and an officer in uniform with one arm round a lady's waist and the other hand holding one of hers, started moving round the room on his toes, many others following his example. Upon enquiring, we were told that this was a "dance." As I watched the various movements of the dancers, I could not help smiling at the way in which the very large skirts, called crinoline, which the ladies wore, increased in volume until they became of enormous proportions when the dancers attained their top speed. When one dance is over, the dancers go to the tables for drink and light refreshment and then commence another dance. This continues until midnight. As for us, we had never seen or imagined anything like it before. It was, of course, with no small wonder that we had witnessed this extraordinary sight of men and bareshouldered women hopping round the floor, arm in arm, and our wonder at the strange performance become so great that we began to doubt whether we were not another planet. I need not say that we did not remain until midnight, but, after a time, rose, thanked our hospitable host for the great entertainment, and returned to the hotel. We are told that all, young and old, rich and poor, all classes of people, in this country, are fond of the pastime of dancing. It seems very funny indeed to us, as dancing in our country is done by professional girls only and is not at all a man's pastime.

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The Commandant of Navy Yard called on us this morning. He brought with him a number of rifles and pistols of the latest to show us, and he explained the points in their favour compared with those of older pattern. We were much interested in them and greatly admired their ingenious mechanism and fine workmanship.

We had an invitation from President Buchanan for this afternoon and Captain Dupont told that it would be a musical entertammed of the President at 4 o'clock, escorted by Captain Dupont. We drove to the President's house. On arriving, we found everything so quiet that we began to wonder if we really had been invited. We passed through several large rooms without seeing anyone, anong them was that in which we had our audience with the President two days ago. It was, however, without its carpet and beautiful ornaments and looked more like an unfurnished room. Finally we reached a wide balcony facing the garden in which there is a large lawn with a fountain in the centre. A band of red-coated men had just begun to play there. Here we found the President and his three nieces, and were greeted by them. After a short time, the President joined the crowd on the lawn and spoke to some of his friends. While he was there, one of his nieces handed me an opera glass and asked me if I could pick out the President from the crowd of some thousands on the lawn. I tried to do so, but in vain. It is no easy matter to find a particular person among such an enormous number, all wearing the same style of dress. Presently the President returned and joined us in conversation. His kind amiable manner makes his visitors feel entirely at their ease. We were almost always surrounded by ladies who were very much interested in our costumes and swords and they kept us busy answering their question. After a while, we thanked the President, took leave of him and returned to our hotel. Not quite understanding what was meant by the President's invitation for to-day, we asked Captain Dupont to explain it and he told us that, as those who had been present in the Audience room on the day of our presentation were exclusively officials occupying high government positions, and as the Japanese Ambassadors were the guests of nation the President had this time invited all the principal people in Washington to meet and welcome the first Embassy that Japan had ever sent to the United States of America, thus recognizing the fact that we were not his guests alone, but the guests of the nation as a whole.

May 21st

We went to the Patent Office this afternoon. It is a large marble building. We saw there historical paintings of the American revolutionary war under the leadership of Washington, and many other interesting pictures. There was also a large collection of all kinds of machinery, from the rude simple agricultural implement to the large and exquisite steam engine. Not only American machinery was on view, but all sorts of other machines were represented. What most attracted our attention, among the various exhibits, was a number of machines worked by steam power. We wished to have further particulars about them and should have to remain longer in order to study these interesting inventions but whenever we were immediately besieged by the large crowd that followed

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us. We were just as much objects of interest to them as the exhibits were to us. This unexpected wall of admirers obliged us to give up all hope closely examining the machinery and we had to hasten our departure.

May 22nd

It had been arranged that the exchange of the copies of the Treaty of commerce and Friendship, recently drawn up between the two countries, was to take place to-day. At noon, we accordingly drove to the Secretary of State's Office. The original of the United States, treaty was in English and bore the seals and signature of President Buchanan, and our copy bore those of our Tycoon and of his Minister for Foreign Affairs. Secretary Cass signed the American copy of the Treaty and stamped a seal on it, and Shimmi, Oguri and I did the same with the Japanese copy, each copy having a Dutch translation attached to it. The exchange of the treaty was made in a very simple manner, without any imposing ceremony. Besides ourselves, there were only a few officials present.

At 5 o'clock we drove to the large, handsome residence of the Dutch Minister and met every member of his family. He is, we understand, a son-in-law of Secretary Case, who was also one of the party. We were much pleased and gratified at being guests of the Minister representing Holland, which country has for the last hundred years been the only one with which we have had commercial relations. The minister is a man of kind and polished manners and he told those present, with pride, that Holland had been the only friend that Japan had trusted for over two hundred years. After dinner, we were taken into the garden where many beautiful flowers blossomed, and here we seated ourselves in the shade of a tree and had a cup of coffee. As we were enjoying ourselves in this cozy mannar, Secretary Cass joined us and, affectionately patting the Dutch Minister on the shoulder, told us with a smile that gentleman had come from Holland to rob him of his dearest daughter. After spending a very pleasant afternoon in this friendly home, we took our leave and drove back to the hotel.

May 23rd

We visited Congress at noon to-day. It is a large building of white marble with a high tower in the centre. Washington's portrait and those of several of the nation's other leaders, hang on the wall facing the entrance. We were at once shown to a gallery from which we could look down on the large hall where affairs of State were being discussed by several hundred representatives assembled from all parts of the country. The members' seats are arranged in a semicircle, the President's being in front, on an elevated platform. As we entered, a member was making a speech at the top of his voice. When he sat down, another stood up and talked in an excited manner. There was no end to the speakers. One after another they rose, some speaking quietly, and some wildly brandishing their arms as if they had lost their tempers. Our impression was that some important State affairs were under discussion, but of course we did not understand a single word, and we did not ask what was going on, as we were afraid that it would not be the correct thing to enquire

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into the state affairs of another nation.

In the evening we were invited to an entertainment, given in the hotel by young boys and girls of from seven to fifteen years of age. They were all very smartly dressed. Their performance was a very effective and amusing one. Their evolutions, under the direction of a teacher throughout the evening, were very graceful. They moved easily and smartly, keeping time with the music. The whole thing appeared to us to be a sort on infantry drill, combined with gracefull dancing. Every time a part of the performance was over, the spectators clapped hands loudly, to axpress their admiration. It was indeed diverting to see hundred of bright boys and girls marching in all directions and then coming together again with military precision. At one time the girls did what seemed to us to be a kind of dance with sticks (Bar-bell drill). We were told that this kind of game has only recently been introduced. I think that this kind of dance is much nicer than that distasteful dancing of men and women. After this very charming entertainment was over, we were introduced to over a hundred guests who were staying in the hotel.

May 24th

We went this morning to the State Department to consult Secretary Cass about some important business relating to the two countries. At 2 p.m. we drove to the Navy Yard to inspect the workshop there. As we entered the gate, a salute was fired and the guard of honour formed up. At the side of the gate there was a group of naval bandsmen. We were received by Commodore Buchanan and taken over all the different department of the Yard. What a marvellous and interesting place it is! From the casting of the steel, to the final details of the most elaborate weapons, everything struck us with wonder and admiration. We saw a howitzer being cast, and an enormous steam hammer worked by steam as easily as one handles a stick. A cutting machine cut a piece of thick iron plate as easily as a pair of scissors cuts a piece of paper. A huge anchor was cut from a large block of steel and finished while we watched. The rapidity with which shells for guns were manufactured, the amount of steam utilized driving power all over the works, the ingenuity of the various machines—all this is beyond the power of my pen to describe. Great was our wonder as we went from one machine to another, watching the work done from start to finish. I was filled with envy and with an ardent desire to see works such as this, established in my own country. When this extremely interesting and instructive visit was over, Commodore Buchanan took us to his house and we were introduced to his wife and children. Commodore Buchanan was one of Commodore Perry's staff when his fleet visited Japan; he told us all about impressions of Japan. We were much interested to hear a stranger's views of our country. After healths had been drunk in several glasses of wine, we returned to the hotel.

May 25th

This was the day that had been fixed for President Buchanan's dinner. At 4 p.m. we drove to the President's house and were received by him and his nieces in the room in which we had our first audience. There were already other ladies and gentlemen there. In a little while Captain Dupont told us that the

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President requested each of us to take a lady from the drawing room to the dining room. This, we are told, is the usual custom in America at formal dinner parties. Good Captain Dupont kindly helped us in this trying performance, as he knew that it was an unfamiliar one for us, and the procession started shortly afterwards. Shimmi took one of the President's nieces, whose name is Helen, in to dinner. Oguri and I each took in the wife of a Minister of State and the other members of our party were each accompanied by a lady. Having successfully accomplished what was required of us in observance of this strange custom, we entered the dining room and took our seats. The room is about sixty feet long by thirty feet wide. At both end of the large central table there were golden vases filled with fresh flowers of beautiful colours. A pot, containing a dwarf grape vine with bunches of ripe fruit, was among the table ornaments and there were several gold and silver bowls full of all sorts of sweetmeats and fruits, tastefully arranged. The President sat at the center and one of his nieces sat opposite to him, Shimmi on her right and I on her left. Oguri on the President's right and the remaining members of our party sat among the other guests. There were about twenty or thirty ladies and gentlemen at table. We made our two interpreters stand close behind us to enable us to converse. The President's niece who sat next to me is a beautiful young lady and very entertaining. She supervised everything at the table during the dinner and acted as mistress of the ceremonies. Had one not know who she was, one would have taken her for the Queen of Beauty, so great was her dignity and so commanding her manners; and her uncle might have been taken for her Prime Minister. This lady, whom I might call the "Ministress of the Table" besides attending to other things, took it upon herself to entertain the guests near her. Among the numerous questions she asked were some of a delicate nature such as: what was the number of our Court ladies; how were they dressed; how did Japanese ladies dress their hair; how did we like American women compared with the Japanese. Her questions, although quite in accordance with American custom, with which I am quite unfamiliar, frequently somewhat disconcerted me. To add to my embarrassment, dish after dish of food that was strange to us was set before us; moreover, we hardly knew how to eat. I had to keep one eye fixed on my neighbour's hands and then awkwardly follow her example. Towards the end of the dinner a glass bowl of water was placed before each guest. Carefully watching the others, I found that the water was for washing our fingers in, and I acted accordingly. I could scarcely refrain from laughing on seeing the look of surprise on our Chief Secretary Morita's face, when, after boldly drinking the water, he realised what it was for, and he had not a drop left to rinse his fingers with! When this interesting dinner was over, we returned to the room from which we had come and found that some of our gifts to the President were exhibited there. Of the numerous articles, a pair of screens made of bamboo threads interested the visitors most. They are apparently quite a novelty here, for they say that the bamboo does not grow in Ameirca. Before leaving we expressed our hearty thanks to the President for the honour he had done us, and we presented each of this three nieces with two

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rolls of fine silk, as a little souvenir of the land of the Far East.

May 26th

We received hundreds of visitors at the hotel this afternoon; among them, several members of Congress, with their families. Ever since we were presented to the President, we have had to receive hundreds of men and women daily. At first, we imagined that it would only be the principal officials of the Government and the City of Washington who would visit us, but we have already had very many other visitors and still they come in ever increasing numbers. We spoke to Captain Dupont about it and he said that the visitors came with their familes from country towns to see us, often travelling some hundreds of miles by rail. He added that if we found it troublesome to receive so many every day, he would make arrangements to limit the number. We, however, replied that, as we were the guests of the nation, we should be pleased to see them whenever we could spare the time. The only thing we objected to was being presented with gifts, such as flowers, card cases, etc., which some of them kindly brought us, because we had not a sufficient number of articles from Japan with us to enable us to reciprocate. He promised to let them know that we preferred not to accept anything of the kind.

We sent a set of Japanese porcelain articles to Commodore Buchanan as a small token of our appreciation of his kindness in showing us over the Navy Yard.

May 27th (*SUNDAY*)

All the offices and shops are closed. As we had no visitors to-day and had nowwhere to go, we remained quietly indoors, and looked at the streets from the hotel windows. There were few people to be seen and those few were on their way to the Churches. I listened in vain for the song of the cuckoo from the shady green trees in front of my window. Washington is in about the same latitude as Yedo, but the chilly breezes remind me more of April at home.

May 28th

We have been busy the whole day, as usual, receiving innumerable visitors, and our two interpreters are altogether inadequate for such large numbers. In many cases a hand shake had to stand for everything.

Towards evening we accompanied Captain Dupont to the Observatory. It is some distance off and is surrounded by beautiful shady trees. The Director lives in a house standing at the corner of a square enclosure. He took us over all the rooms of the observatory and explained all about the different kinds of lenses and instruments. We saw a hundred chronometers which kept very exact time. They say that whenever a warship goes to sea, she takes with her a chronometer which has been tested here for a long time, and when she returns from her voyage it has to be given back to the observatory. On the third floor we were shown a large telescope standing on a firm stone foundation which rises from the ground through all the floors. Sitting at one end of the telescope one can easily move the whole of it in any direction one lies. Its diameter at the lower end is a little over two feet. We looked through it at the moon and were astonished to find its surface as rough and irregular as

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that of the earth. What are assumed to be mountains, plains and rivers bear names given them by the scholars of the observatory. We also looked at Jupiter, Saturn and other remote planets in the solar system, and were greatly impressed by all the accurate mechanical instruments which bring one, I might almost say, in touch with the grand and silent world of the heavens. I wish that some of our young men could come over and see all these instructive investigations into the various phenomena of heaven and earth.

May 29th

In the morning two officials from the Treasury Department called to consult us on business relating to the treaty between the two nations. Captain Dupont and Mr. Ledyard of the State Department were present.

Shimmi and Oguri went in the late afternoon to a dinner party given by a Senator whose name has escaped my memory. We had at first declined, as we thought it better not to accept invitations of a private nature, but on hearing that he was a son-in-low of Commodore Perry, and on the invitation being repeated, we yielded and accepted. As I, however, was indisposed, I did not go but rested in the hotel.

May 30th

This morning we again had an interview with the gentlemen from the Treasury Department, and, with Captain Dupont and Mr. Ledyard, we discussed the subject of our conversation of yesterday. In the afternoon an officer from the Navy Yard called and gave us some very interesting and, at the same time, very instructive information on naval matters. The Prussian Minister sent one of his Secretaries to bring us presents of various articles made in Prussia.

May 31st

We went to an office where all kinds of maps are made. We were most struck with the maps for use in navigation. We also saw several map-making machines. We spent two hours there. Before we left several maps were given us.

June 1st

In the course of our last conversation with the President, he suggested that we should visit other cities before we left America. We imagined, at the time, that his suggestion meant little more than a compllment; but, rather to our surprise, Captain Dupont and Mr. Ledyard, who came to-day, told us that the President earnestly desires us to see different cities during our stay in this country. We thanked him for his kind proposal but politely declined to comply with his wish. The two gentlemen, on hearing our answer, expressed their regret at our decision, saying that none of the foreign Ambassadors visiting America, miss a chance of going all over the country, and they are always most pleased with their visits to the interesting cities. We explained that we had come to America merely for the exchange of the Treaty and not on a pleasure trip. As we are the first Ambassadors that Japan has ever sent abroad, our Government and people are anxiously awaiting our early return and we do not wish to waste any time, but desire to set out on our homeward journey at the earliest possible moment. These two good friends saw the President and told him of our wish to return. He was quite disappointed and insisted that

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we really must see a few of the larger cities on our way to New York where a warship would be ready in a month's time. We learnt afterwards that many of the cities and large towns were most desirous that we should visit them, We were, however, afraid that once we began we should have to go visiting all over the country.

June 2nd

Captain Porter took us this afternoon to a museum called the Smithsonian Institution, where every possible sort of subject may be studied. The Director met us at the door and took us all over the building. In the first room the windows of which were all shaded, several striking experimeuts were made with electricity. We next entered a large room containing rows of seats facing a platform from which learned men deliver lectures. Another room was hung with portraits of the world's most famous scholars and with historical paintings. On the wall were also hung specimens of the hair of the successive Presidents. What a disgusting custom to exhibit the hair of dead men in a public place! There were several thousand stuffed animals and birds from all parts of the world, as well as insects in glass cases, and rare species of snakes coiled in glass jars filled with alcohol. For our benefit a live alligator was taken from his tank. He was about four feet long. It was rather fun to see him try to bite the stick with which the attendant tapped him on the head. We also saw some petrified human bodies (mummies) as hard as a rock. They say that they are over a thousand years old. Poor, once-proud human beings! Here they lie, side by side with birds and animals, publicly exhibited as objects of curiosity, in the name of science! After we had been over every room in the Institute, we were taken to a house in which the Director lives and which stands in one corner of a garden. We were introdcced to his wife and children and were presented with several copies of a book giving a detailed description of the Institute.

We were to-day requested to send one of our subordinates to the President to show how the Japanese saddle, which we had given him, should be put on the horse. Naruse, one of our secretaries, went with a servant. At the request of the President, Naruse, using one of our saddles, rode on a horse. The President and his nieces were very much pleased with the performance. It is the custom in this country for women to ride, as well as men. We saw them riding in the streets. They do not ride astride, like men, but sit sideways, beautifully balanced. with one leg over the pommel of the saddle.

June 3rd

Shimmi and Oguri rode into the country on horses fitted with Japanese saddles, and enjoyed the ride very much. The horses were large and high bred. Captains Dupont and Lee accompanied them, but I could not go as I was a victim to toothache.

Some of our secretaries and physicians paid a visit to the prison, hospital and reformatory school and they reported that the visit had greatly interested them. What they admired most was the admirable system on which the hospital and the school were managed. These institutions exist for the welfare of the nation, not only in the large cities, but also in small towns. Our country is, among

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other things, greatly in need of institutions arranged on the same systems as these.

June 4th

Ever since our arrival at the American capital, we have frequently been asked by photographers to allow our photographs to be taken, but we have hitherto refused, as it is not the custom in our country. To-day, however, we had to submit, in deference to the President's wishes. He said that he desired to have a potograph of ourselves and our party. We therefore, for the first time, faced the machine. Later on, the photographer sent us each a copy of the photograph.

June 5th

We had a final interview with the President and expressed our warmest appreciation of his kindness to us and of the friendly reception given us by him and by the nation. The President assured us that it gave him much pleasure to know that we were thoroughly satisfied with our visit and thai we were leaving the city with pleasant impressions. He told us that U. S. S. "Niagara," one of the finest ships in the American Navy, will be placed at our disposal for the homeward voyage.

Accompanied by our suite, we then went to the State Department to bid farewell to Secretary Cass, the Secretary of State. We thanked him most heartily for all the kindness he had shown us from the first to the last day of our stay in Washington. Secretary Cass handed each of us three a gold medal silver medal to each of our secretaries and copper medals to the rest of our party. These medals are all of one pattern, the only difference being the metal of which they are made. He showed us a copy of the President's letter to our gracious Ruler and said that the original would be sent to Mr. Harris, the American Minister in Japan. We asked him if we could not take it with us, but he replied that it was the custom of the country that any letter written by the President to a Sovereign, should be sent to the American Minister accredited to the country of that Sovereign to whom he had to present it personally. We were then taken over the State Department Offices. In one of them the treaties and diplomatic documents relating to affairs with foreign countries, were carefully kept. There were two large volumes containing the official letters despatched by Mr. Harris, the American Minister in Japan. We also saw the Treasury and Naval Departments. To our great surprise, there was only a small number of officials in each Department. State business seems to be transacted in a very convenient and simple manner. On our way back to the hotel we left cards on Secretary Cass at his private residence, and on the members of the corps diplomatique.

June 6th

We wrote to Secretary Cass, requesting him to instruct the Captain of U. S. S. "Nigara" not to stay at the various ports any longer than was necessary for taking in coal and provisions. He replied assuring us that the "Niagara" would not stop at more than three ports on the journey to Japan and that she would leave each port at the earliest possible moment. We have sent our luggage and belongings to New York by sea.

June 7th

Early this morning Mr. Ledyard called

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and we had a final consultation with him on official business. This young and able man occupies an important post as confidential Secretary to his aged father-in-law. On this, the eve of our departure from the American metroplis, we sent two rolls of silk and a box of porcelain ware which we had brought from home, to each of the following gentlemen: Captains Dupont, Porter and Lee, Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Portman the interpreter, as a small token of onr high appreciation of their invariable kindness and attention to us during our stay in Washington. A number of officials came to bid us farewell, and to wish us a safe and pleasant journey home. This is our last day in Washington, and, mingled with the pleasure with which we look forward to returning home, is a sense of satisfaction at having so successfully performed our mission.

June 8th

We left early in the morning, accompanied by Captain Dupont, Captain Lee and Mr. Ledyard. Unlike the day of our arrival, when there was so much fuss and such a crowd, today everything was quiet. A train specially fitted up was waiting for us at the station: it consisted of four cars, one of which was placed at the disposal of the Ambassadors and was particularly beautiful. This was our second railway journey since our arrival at Panama. After running over a monotonous plain for about two hours, our train arrived at Baltimore where we alighted, and were received by the Mayor of that city and by other officials. We were then conducted to the carriages. There was a veritable sea of faces round the station. A band and three battalions of soldiers preceded our carriages. Our procession went slowly through the crowded streets. The windows also were full of spectators, as was the case when we arrived in Washington. We stopped before a large building which looked like a public office, and were conducted to a large hall upstairs, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and green leaves, and here the Mayor delivered a formal speech of welcome. This ceremony over, we re-entered our carriages and drove to an hotel which had been engaged for us. From our seats on a balcony on the second floor, we watched battalion after battalion of troops march past. They saluted us they passed and we returned their salute. A group of soldiers fired a volley in our honour. Baltimore seems to be quite a prosperous town. Our hotel faces a large open space with a statue of George Washington in the centre. We were invited by the Mayor to dine with him at this hotel at 4 o'clock. A considerable number of citizens were present at the banquet. Towards the end of the dinner, the Mayor drank our healths and wished us a pleasant journey. We were afterwards taken to the balcony on the third floor where an electrical machine, communicating with the fire brigade, was fitted up. The Mayor pressed a button and, in a minute or two, the fire brigade arrived with a fire engine drawn by horses. A practical illustration was given for our benefit, water being pumped up as high as the roofs of five-storied houses. The water poured down like heavy rain from the roofs to the ground. It was a novel and interesting sight, but rather wet for an entertainment! In the evening there was a display of fireworks. which was very good indeed. We found that, in the skill shown and in the variety of devices, the fireworks sur-

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passed ours. The open space was packed with an immense crowd watching the display and unheeding the sparks that fell on their heads like a shower of fire.

June 9th

Even in these early summer days it is so chilly that we find our summer clothing quite inadequate. At 10 o'clock we drove to the station, escorted by a body of soldiers, and were met there by prominent citizens who had come to see us off. Soon after our train left the city, we entered a boundless plain, almost entirely uncultivated, save for a few patches here and there, and even there the vegetation appeared to be poor condition. I wonder whether this is due to the want of proper cultivation or whether the land itself is barren. Farming does not seem to be a strong point in America. During the course of our journey, the train stopped at the brink of the Susquehanna River. Presently the train moved on and Captain Dupont told us that we were now on the water. We could see no bridge, so we could not make out what he meant. He then explained that our train had moved on to rails on board a steam ferry boat. It slid off on to rails on the other bank without the least jar. What a wonderful feat! Most of our party were quite unaware of this all the time. At 6 o'clock p.m. we arrived at a station in Philadelphia, after a run, since 10 o'clock that morning, of a hundred miles. We were met at the station by the Mayor and other prominent men. Our procession from the station was, as usual, a long and gay one, and the citizens were pleasurably impressed by it. At the head was a band playing lively airs, preceding a battalion of infantry. Then came the carriages containing our party and that of the Mayor and his suite, another battalion bringing up the rear. The long procession wended its way through the principal thoroughfares crowded with people. Our hotel was larger and much better furnished than the one in which we had stayed in Washington Shortly after we arrived, we were shown into a spacious and beautful dining room. We were all very hungry as we had only had a few slices of bread since morning. The manager of the hotel knew tnat we liked rice and proudly served it; but, how wonderful was the way in which it was cooked! Fried in butter!! Butter is a form of diet to which we are unaccustomed and our stomachs refuse to accept it. So we politely requested that this dish should be removed. The next course, to our renewed disappointment, was rice cooked with sugar! We finally gave up all hope of rice and turned to bread to appease our appetites. Japanese travellers abroad must find the food, which is everywhere entirely different from our own, a most serious drawback. It is not only that the cooking is so unlike ours, but the kind of food itself is altogether different. Among other things, beef and butter here form part of the daily diet, whereas we never eat either the one or the other at home.

June 10th

Philadelphia is not as large a port as New York nor has it as much foreign trade, but they say that it is the principal centre for the manufacture of machinery. The streets are wider and the buildings finer than those of Washington and visitors are impressed by the fact that it is one of the most prosperous cities in the country. We see more and finer carriages here than we saw in the capital.

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We are told that there are many wealthy people living here. The population is said to be 130,000.

June 13th

This troublesome toothache has kept me confined to my room for the last two days, which the other members of the party spent in sightseeing. They visited the Mint where coins are made, and devoted special attention to the monetary system, acquiring much valuable information for future use in our own country. Since our arrival we have, as usual, had many visitors, and today has been no exception.

June 14th

Among the many presents we have received from manufacturers here, is an optical instrument containing reflecting surfaces which enables one to see coloured photographs with remarkable clearness. On looking at the objects or scenes themselves, so real and vivid is the impression conveyed. Nearly a hundred photographs on glass of scenes and life in this city were sent with the instrument. They are really excellent souvenirs of this place. Some of our party to-day witnessed the ascent to a great height of a balloon carrying a man in a basket hanging from it. When it left the ground, the flags of the Stars and Stripes and of the Rising Sun were seen flying from the basket, and when it reached a certain height, they let go the cord by which it was attached to the ground; the balloon then went up several thousand feet and drifted away towards New York. We were told later that this was intended for our benefit, and we grearly regretted that, owing to some misunderstanding by the interpreters, most of us missed this interesting performance.

June 15th

We had a call from the officials of the Mint and discussed the rate of exchange between the two countries and other questions of currency. Today we sent some silk and porcelain to the Mayor of Philadelphia as a small souvenir of our visit to his city, and some also to the manager of our hotel. In the evening we were entertained with a great display of fireworks in front of the hotel. A large crowd came from all quarters to see it and they cheered with delight at the shower of fire. Some of the fireworks are really excellent, but much the same as those we saw at Baltimore.

June 16th

We left Philadelphia this morning, and, after nearly an hour's drive from the hotel, reached a river. The railway station was on the further bank and we had to cross in a ferry boat which took our carriages on board while we were sitting in them. A train specially fitted up for us, was waiting and started immediately we had taken seats. After passing the towns of Harrington and Camden and a few smaller places, we came to a town called Amboy on the bank of a river, where a steamer from New York with a committee of welcome on board was awaiting our arrival. The steamer almost immediately left the pier and began to steam down the river into the bay of New York. As we entered the bay we could clearly see the large buildings and towers of the city, as well as many ships at anchor all along the shore. We were welcomed at the pier by a number of representative men and

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were at once taken to the carriages provided for us. Our procession was really an imposing one and surpassed all those that we had taken part in the other cities. The Treaty Box was placed in a carriage drawn by four horses, which was gaily decorated with flowers and the flags of the two nations; some of our subordinates were in the carriage, as custodians of the Box. The numerous carriages containing our party followed, and there was a military band both in front and at the rear. Twice the number of troops that had escorted us in Washington, accompanied us here. We went very slowly and by a roundabout way, as usual. The streets and windows were packed. The enormous crowds, and street after street of large buildings, enabled us easily to realise that this is the largest city in America. Our long and gay procession reminded us somewhat of our religious processions at home. We stopped finally in an open space facing a wide street. Alighting from the carriages, we were conducted to seats on a raised platform specially built for the occasion. The troops which had been standing in readiness, then began to march past us, battalion after battalion, each headed by a band. First came the infantry, then the artillery and last of all, the cavalry. The different colours of the uniforms, varying according to rank and division, were very pretty. A general on horseback was stationed near us. It was amusing to watch the cavalry bandsmen playing while they were on horseback, and to see the infantry bandmaster swinging a long stick with a silver ball at the end, as he led his men. Although they marched well, and had a soldierlike appearance, I doubt if they would prove to be the best of fighters in actual warfare, as, we hear, they are only a volunteer army raised from the common classes, and, except on certain days during which they are trained, they are engaged in business. There are very few regular and professional soldiers in this country. Even among the officers, there are few who devote their whole time to the art of war. When the parade was over, we re-entered our carriages and, driving again through the crowded streets, reached the hotel at dusk. It is a large handsome building, six stories high. Small flags of Japan and of America waved from many of the windows; and, on the roof, flags twenty feet long, of both nations were flying. In some places, strings of flags of all nations, with a large Japanese flag in the centre, were hung across the streets, and the children cheered and welcomed us by waving little paper flags of the Rising Sun, which were sold in the streets.

June 17th

To-day being Sunday, there was no repetition of yesterday's noise and boisterous scenes; the whole of the city was as quiet as if it were asleep. We had nowhere to go and nobody came to see us, so we rested all day in the hotel. New York is in nearly the same latitude as Hakodate, but the temperature here at this time of year is much higher than it is there. Whether the size of the city has anything to do with it or not, I do not know.

June 18th

Escorted by a battalion of troops we to-day paid a formal call on the Mayor of New York.

June 19th

The Metropolitan Hotel is the name of

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our temporary home. It is the largest and finest we have stayed in since we landed in America. On the ground floor there is a large theatre into which a considerable number of people flock every evening. A guard stands in the passage leading to our rooms, to prevent our being disturbed. From the room of the hotel there is a good view of the city. We see from there the two busiest thoroughfares, where the principal shops, theatres and restaurants are. The traffic is great. Pedestrians and carriages of all sorts pass from early morning until late at night, and, as the streets are brilliantly illuminated at night with innumerable gas lamps, they are as light then as in the day time. There are, however, only two of these busy and prosperous streets; the others are much quieter and their shops are second rate.

Washington is the capital of America, but compared with Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, it is quite a small town. It is the seat of the central government, and nearly all the government officials reside there during the short term of their public service; when that is over, they retire to their homes in other towns. Life in the capital is very simple. Even officials of high rank have but few retainers. Very often they stay in hotels. It seems to me that the capital of a country need not be a large social and commercial centre; it is preferable that it should be a small quiet town, so that the governing class may live simple and thrifty lives, free from the luxury and vice of large cities. Although New York is the largest city, as well as the largest port in America, there are, so Captain Dupont warned us, numbers of rough people about, and there is also a bad foreign element in the city, as is the case in all seaports almost without exception.

June 20th

We were visited by the Mayors of the two towns of Boston and Niagara. They both expressed a desire that the Japanese Ambassadors should visit their respective towns from which they had been specially sent to invite us to do so. Boston is said to be the largest town north of New York, and Niagara is famous for its great waterfall, one of the finest and grandest sights in the whole of America. The mayors were very much disappointed when we declined their invitation and they said that the failure of their special mission would cause great disappointment to the inhabitants and would place the Mayors themselves in an awkward position. Nevertheless, we persisted in refusing to go anywhere out of New York during the time our ship was being got ready for sea. We had already declined to accede to the President's earnest request that we should visit different cities and towns, and it would not do for us to yield now. The Mayors finally gave up the attempt to persuade us and returned to their towns, taking with them our hearty thanks for the proffered hospitality.

We had a call from the French Consul-General this morning. A watchmaker who has a factory near Boston, sent a watch each to Shimmi and myself as a gift; they have our names engraved inside, in English and in Japanese, and are of beautiful workmanship.

June 21st

To-day we drove to a suburb called Fort Washington which is situated in a wood high above the river, at some distance from the city. Even at this

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quiet little place, a large crowd stood awaiting our arrival, and, as usual, the policemen were busy keeping order. We were taken to a beautiful villa in a commanding position on a high cliff, and we had a really grand view of the river and surrounding country. In the city we cannot help feeling that we are strangers in a strange land, as the manners and customs are unlike those of Japan. As soon, however, as we get into the country, it is quite different; the fact that we are far from our native land is not brought so vividly before us. The hills, valleys and rivers, carved by nature, are much more homelike; the vegetation too is similar to that we are accustomed to. The very birds in the trees around us, sing the same melodies as their oriental sisters. All these things combine to make us feel more at home. Our host, the owner of the villa, is said to be the head of a newspaper office. He treated us to several glasses of refreshing drinks. When we were about to leave, he asked us, a little to our surprise, to remain a little longer, to see some deaf children. Two deaf girls then came forward and commenced quickly to move the fingers of both hands. A man standing near interpreted for us and we found that the quick motions of their hands they had made us a speech of welcome. It appears that there is a school here to teach the deaf the lauguage of the fingers. The girls had probably been brought before us in order that we might have a proof that education here has reached such a pitch of effieiency that even the deaf are not neglected. This was quite a new experience for us, but, at the same time, we could not help feeling great sympathy for these unfortunate girls, whose manner and dress led us to believe that they were the daughters of good families. We drove back at sunset, and thus ended a thoroughly enjoyable day.

June 22nd

A prominent member of the Municipality of the City came to see us this morning. He is said to be one of the wealthiest merchants in New York, and he carries on an extensive trade with different parts of the world, by means of his own ships. He is a clever man and he plied us with innumerable questions respecting the merchandise we produce in Japan—its quality and price, and the customs and conditions of trade in our country. As we are not merchants, and naturally know very little about trade, we were frequently unable to reply intelligently to the enquiries he made, We are told that there are not many manufactories in this country which depends largely upon imports from Europe. There is every reason to belive that we have a fine opportunity of cxporting to America certain articles produced at home.

June 24th

This morning we received Commodore Perry's son-in-law, Mr. Belmont. He invited us to his home, and as we wished to show our respect for the memory of the late Commodore, we accepted the invitation.

The owner of a manufactory for making fire-arms, near Washington, sent each of us three, a present of a five-pounder gun of the latest pattern. Our names are engraved on each gun in English and in Japanese.

June 25th

A dance was given this evening in our honor by the city of New York. It was

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held in the hotel theatre which had been enlarged for the occasion, in order to accommodate as many hundreds of people. At the time appointed, we went down, accompanied by Captain Dupont and were conducted through a dense crowd to a raised platform at the end of the great hall. A countless number of large and small gas lamps made the whole place as light as day. Shortly after we were seated, dancing, similar to that which we had already seen, commenced. We watched several dances and then were ushered into a banqueting hall where we were regaled with the usual number of courses and amount of champagne. The dinner over, we were asked if we would watch the dancing again, but as it was already late, we retired. The dancing was to be kept up till morning. We were told that the large ball had been given as a great treat for us, and it was reported in all the newspapers that the grand banquet was in honour of the Japanese Embassy. We are sorry to say, however, that it was far from being to our taste.

June 26th

Leaving the hotel a little before the time appointed for the reception given by Mr. Belmont. we paid a short visit to the widow of the late Commodore Perry, to to show our friendship and respect for her husband. We found her living in a large beantiful house, not far from our hotel. She was delighted to see us, and her daughters and grandchildren joined her in welcoming us. The room in which we were received was a large one and was handsomely deeorated with many articles from Japan, some being presents from cur gracious Ruler to the late Commodore when the latter visited our country. Mrs. Perry told us that her husband died only three years ago, after having gained the admiration and appreciation of the whole American nation for his success in opening the door of Japan which had till then been closed to the rest of the World, in accordance with our policy of seclusion. She also said that our appearance in America, as the first Japanese Embassy, only six years after the opening of our country to foreigners, had recalled her late husband to the memory of the nation. We assured her that it would have been a great pleasure to us if we could have seen her great husband in his own home. The heir of the family is a lieutenant in the Navy for which his father did so mnch, and he is at present at sea. Exchanging hearty farnwells, we left and drove to Mr. Beimont's house, not far distant, and were received in a large fine room in which there were many beautiful articles of value. Our hostess is a daughter of the Commodore Perry and is a very handsome woman of four or five and twenty. Shortly after, we were shown into a spacious dining room where a large number of guests were assembled, and we took our seats by the side of the hostess at the centre of the table. As we observed before, it is the hostess, not the host, who presides and holds full sway over the table. After dinner we proceeded to another room where coffee was served. After spending some time in conversation, we took our leave and drove back to the hotel. There is nothing but change in the affairs of this world! We knew that a great land called America, extending from the north to the south pole, lay on the other side of the broad Pacific, but it was only when Commodore Perry, with his fleet,

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appeared in our waters, as an envoy from his country, that we heard of the existence of the United States of America. Had not some benevolent spirit persuaded our gracious Ruler to yield to the request made, we might then have taken up arms with a view to maintaining our hereditary policy of excluding all foreign intercourse. What a change in a few years! To-day, six years after that great national crisis, we are here in the midst of the friendly American nation, welcome guests in the house of the very Commodore Perry whose great fleet might have stirred our peaceful land to battle! The time has come, when no nation may remain isolated and refuse to take part in the affairs of the rest of the World.

June 28th

This is our last day in America and we have been busy making final purchases and packing. We told Captain Dupont that we wished to settle our accounts for the hotel, travelling and other expenses incurred since we arrived in Washington, and we asked him if he would help us to do so. To our surprise, however, he said that, as guests of the nation, all our expenses would be defrayed by the President. We replied that, although we highly appreciated this kindness, we felt it our duty to pay the expenses incurred by the Government on our account; but the Captain persisted in refusing our repeated requests to be allowed to do this. The only thing for us to do, therefore, was to leave the question of those expenses, as well as those incurred in connection with the warships, to the consideration of our Government, on our return. In the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Washington, large sums of money had been spent in our entertainment. We saw from the newspapers that Philadelphia' spent $10,000 and New York $20,000. Although we yielded to Captain Dupont's representations in the matter of payment, we made a point of leaving some money to be given as tips to the hotel attendants and others whose services had been placed at our disposal on various occasions. We accordingly handed $20,000 to the Captain, begging him to distribute the amount through the proper channels. A few hours later he returned and told us that he had telegraphed to Washington, as he did not know what course to pursue in the matter, and the President, in reply, stated that he could not accept the money. We insisted that it was merely for tips, and told our good Captain that, as it had left our hands, we could not take it back. In view of our determination, he proposed that he should take the money to Mr. Belmont, who has very wide powers in banking and commercial affairs in New York, and ask him to distribute it to the people to whom we wished it to be given. For the reason stated, and also because he is related to Commodore Perry, Mr. Belmont is the right person to undertake the commission. We think this is a good idea, so we have requested the Captain to do as he suggested. We have received a letter from the Commander of the "Kanrin" informing us that her repairs are now completed and that she will be ready to leave San Francisco on May 8th on her homeward voyage via the Sandwich Islands. The "Niagara" will leave New York on the 31st. We are all delighted that the time has come for us to return, and we feel as if we should be at home in a few days, quite forgetting that it will be four long months before we get

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THE JAPANESE EMBASSY, ARRIVING AT WASHINGTON CITY, BY THE STEAMER PHILADELPHIA. THE ENVOYS, PRECEDED BY THE BOX CONTAINING THE TREATY AND TREASURE, AND RECEIVED BY THE AUTHORITIES AND NAVAL OFFICERS, PROCEED TO WILLARD'S HOTEL.—SEE PAGE 381

JAPANESE EMBASSY, AFTER ARRIVING IN WASHINGTON, PROCEED TO WILLARD'S HOTEL, PRECEDED BY THE BOX CONTAINING THE TREATY AND TREASURE

THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY AT THE NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON.—CONTINUED ON THE NEXT LEAF.—SEE PAGE 381

JAPANESE EMBASSY RECEIVED AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD

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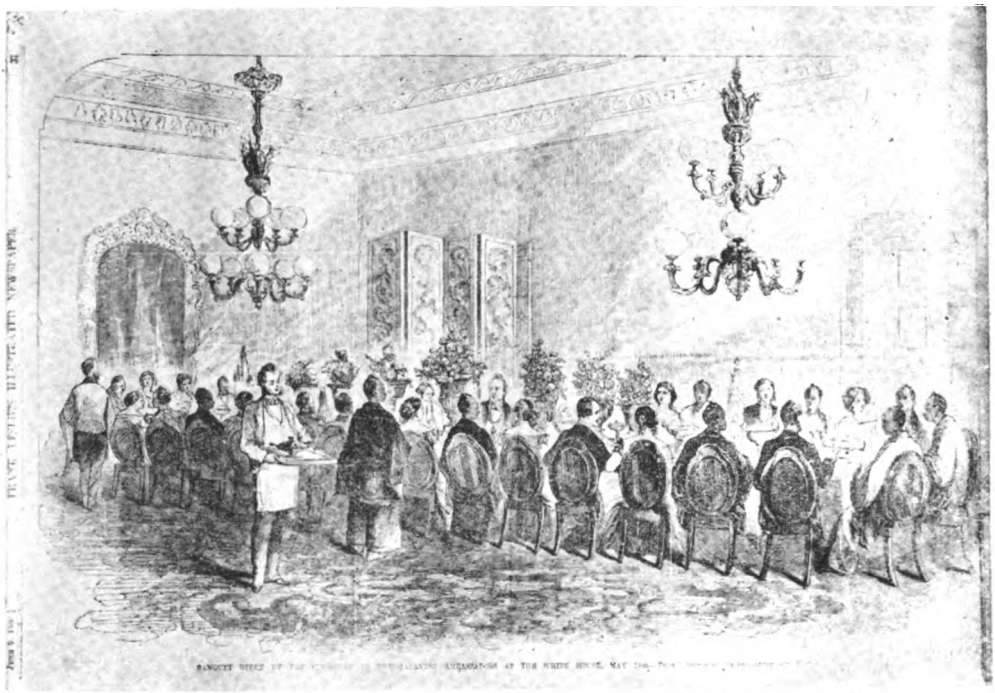
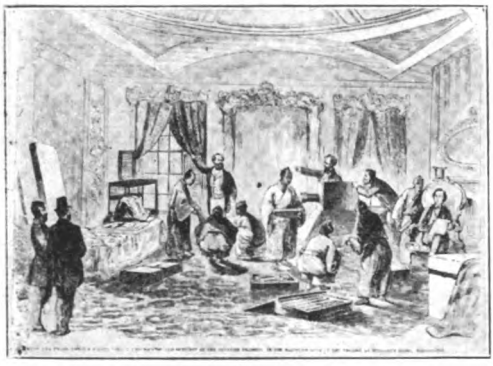


BANQUET AT THE WHITE HOUSE GIVEN BY PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN HONOR OF JAPAN'S ENVOY



AMERICANS TALKING TO THE SUITE OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY

JAPANESE EMBASSY BAGGAGE, WEIGHING EIGHTY TONS, AT WILLARD'S HOTEL

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a glimpse of our native land.

We presented Captains Dupont, Lee and Porter each with a Japanese sword blade, in recognition of their unceasing kind services during our stay in this part of the country and we asked Captain Dupont to hand to Secretary Cass a letter which we had written on this our last day in America, to express our gratitude to him and to the nation for the cordial reception accorded to us during the whole of our visit to America.

June 29th

Temperature 84°. We left the hotel at 1 o'clock, and escorted by a small body of troops drove to the pier. We boarded a small steamer called the "Helen" in honour of the President's charming niece. An opportunity was afforded us of seeing the whole of the harbour, before we reached the "Niagara" What a large and secure haven for shipping it is! Thousands of vessels were at anchor all along the shore, resting quietly after their contest with the rough sea. We saw two shipbuilding yards a short distance off; one is the Navy Yard and the other belongs to a private firm. In the middle of the harbour, a giant ship called the "Great Eastern" rode at anchor. This monster ship is English and run both by screw and by paddles. Her length is 680 feet, her breadth 83 feet and her depth 53 feet. She has seven masts and can accommodate three thousand men and run three hundred miles every twenty-four hours. They say that she is too large for general use, as she consumes too much coal; moreover in many ports there is not sufficient space for her. At last we reached the "Niagara" and, as we went on board, a salute was fired. Each member of the party now settled down in the cabin assigned to him. The "Niagara" is to sail tomorrow, so we spend tonight in the harbour. She takes her name from the greatest waterfall in America, and is one of the finest ships in the American Navy. She is a screw steamer of 4,509 tons, with a length of 345 feet, a width of 55 feet and a depth of 31 feet. Her complement is thirty-seven officers, three doctors, two officers of marine, and 424 crew.

June 30th

Captain Dupont, Captain Lee and Captain Porter came on board to bid us a last farewell. We parted from the three officers with a deep sense of gratitude for the great services they have rendered us throughout our stay in America, and our grateful recollections of these good friends will never fade from our minds.

Shortly after noon the "Niagara" began slowly to steam out of the port, receiving a farewell salute from the fort whereon the flag of the Rising Sun was flying, and we proceeded on our way over the broad Atlantic.

U.S.S. "Niagara" reached Japan after a long voyage of four months, having touched at the St. Vincent Islands, Roanda, a port of Portuguese East Africa which the Ambassadors were shocked to find was a busy centre of the slave trade, and at Batavia where they were presented by the Captain of the "Niagara" to the Dutch Governor of the East Indies.

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THE FINANCIAL PANIC

JAPANESE finance, which exhibited enormous expansion during the years of the war, has of late been showing a reactionary tendency owing to abnormal loans and speculation, as is perhaps but natural under the circumstances. Although it was expected that trade would fall off greatly after the conclusion of the war, it continued to increase until the end of 1919, the expansion being in imports as well as exports, though it was in reality more an increase in value than in volume, owing to inflation of prices. Imports increased at such a rate as to leave an unfavourable balance of trade to the amount of some 73,000,000 *yen* at the end of 1919, though the deficiency in trade balance was easily made up by the large sums received by Japan for freights and charterage, to say nothing of some 200,000,000 *yen* received by Japan from foreign countries.

With the tremendous expansion of trade there was an inflation of currency and an expansion of loans that sent up prices beyond all bounds, until the circumstances of living became very hard, especially on the poor and on those depending on stated salaries. However, domestic trade made great strides and the nation's purchasing power continued to expand. At the close of the war the industries hardest hit were those of iron and steel, as the countries exporting iron had prohibited its exit. This had a depressing effect on shipbuilding. Other newly projected enterprises, however, went on prospering as before in correspondence with the increasing demand for output. This was more especially true of silk which soared to unprecedented prices up to the spring of this year, while cotton yarn and cotton cloth showed abnormal expansion in output. The number of new companies floated for the enlargement of industries could be seen by the extensive advertising carried on, inviting subscriptions to shares. The amount of money sunk in these investments was very large indeed. No one then dreamed of any reverse in the world of national finance. The utmost optimism prevailed. Such was the general outlook in Japan up to the end of March this year.

The situation at the present is just the reverse. It is in fact a critical time for trade. Every country in Europe is adjusting its financial policy, usually in the direction of industrial protection, as well as confining its wants to actual necessities. The United States has in storage enormous quantities of raw silk which was imported from Japan, the condition naturally reacting unfavourably on the silk market in this country. Then in this country the currency was further inflated by a reckless policy of allowing bank loans almost without limit; and now the banks have reached a point where they have to call a halt to further

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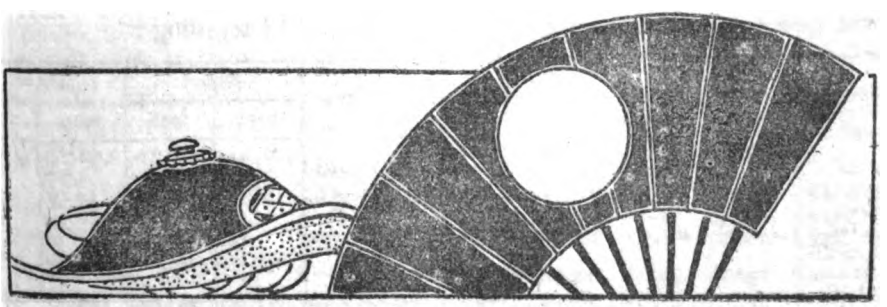
loans; and consequently many factories are held up for want of funds. In spite of this the public tried to maintain its optimism, but the persistence of an unfavourable trade balance has caused a rude awakening. For some time the bankers have been warning speculators against their wildcat enterprises, but only too often, in vain. The situation was not unlike that which obtained after the war with Russia when speculation led many to depression and even bankruptcy.

With the refusal of the banks to extend further loans industry was thrown out of order, and a feeling of panic was created in Kabuto-cho, the Wall Street of Japan. The first shock was felt on March 15, when the Stock Exchange ceased calls and tried to make the best of a bad business. No sooner was the Exchange opened subsequently than it immediately closed each time, and went on repeating this proceclure untile April, the market price of stocks meeting big falls in the meantime. Questions of dividend and interest had no effect on the prices of stocks. Stocks for sale were abundant bu tholders were unable to raise loans on such security. And at last the stock market was obliged to close permanently.

This led to a state that can only be described as panic. Various bankruptcies took place, including banks as well as business organizations and the situation was chaotic. The future is rather uncertain, and the Government regards the situation with gravity. It is indeed a severe blow to our industrial world. Recognizing the necessity of doing something to tide over the situation the Bank of Japan is undertaking to accommodate brokers to a certain extent if they will organize a responsible syndicate and will agree to make every effort to relieve others. If the market can be restored in this way it is reasonable to suppose that stocks will reach an accounting point.

As to the fouture, Japan's most expert financiers do not appear to regard the outlook as very serious. The reason is that there is still a shortage of commodities both in Japan and abroad and demand must ensue. The consuming power of Japan is still very active and the same condition exists outside of Japan. The present alarm in the nation's financial world is due simply to a sudden choking off of loans by the banks. It is not too much to believe that the Stock Exchange will soon reach a point of restoration. So much for the months of April and May.



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PROGRESS OF JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE

By SHOJI FUJII

FOR some years before the war Japan was regarded as only an importing nation, but during the war years this was reversed and she became an exporting nation. Now that the war is over, and things have returned to the normal, however, trade currents have begun to take a reverse turn and once more our imports are larger than exports. If we compare the nation's foreign trade for the year 1918 with the annual total of the year before the war it will be found that the volume increased some thirteenfold with South American and some fourteen times as much as American trade and six times more of the trade of Australia. With the present reverse of trade balance the question arises as to what will be the result of Japan's foreign trade at the end of the present year. As the adverse balance is already quite large the outlook is not very hopeful. The following table shows the trade situation in Japan for the past three years:

	1919	1918	1917
Exports	¥ 2,098,897,000	¥ 1,962,100,000	¥ 1,606,005,000
Imports	2,173,459,000	1,668,143,000	1,035,811,000
Total	4,272,332,000	3,630,244,000	2,638,816,000
Excess exports ...	—	293,956,000	567,193,000
Excess imports ...	74,587,000	—	—

The above table indicates how conditions changed in the year 1919 when imports again exceeded exports. The reversal was not due so much to the return of western industries to normal conditions and successful rivalry with Japanese goods, as to the comparatively high prices prevailing in Japan. The exports from Japan were sustained mainly by raw silk sales to America which continued brisk throughout the year.

Surveying the situation for 1919 with regard to destination the following table will be found interesting:

Nationality	Export		Import		Nationality	Export		Import	
	1919	1918	1919	1918		1919	1918	1919	1918
	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen		1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen
China	447,049	359,150	322,100	281,707	Asiatic Russia	70,958	40,034	4,924	4,369
Kantung chü	150,129	116,373	162,394	100,517	Philippines ...	18,556	23,500	15,530	17,438
Hongkong ...	59,153	63,699	1,536	833	Siam	3,528	6,076	26,937	5,730
British India	116,878	202,522	319,477	268,185	Miscellaneous	148	275	62	363
Straits Settlements ...	29,844	42,208	28,209	29,323	**Total ...**	**955,115**	**935,550**	**1,074,372**	**812,718**
Dutch Indies	57,354	71,676	65,522	48,837	England ...	111,343	143,866	127,541	66,065
French Indies	1,544	10,030	124,124	55,407	France	66,813	142,199	8,831	3,330

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Germany ...	63	—	258	3,430	Peru	2,738	2,063	862	686
Belgium ...	3,430	—	49	3	Chile	3,290	4,705	13,823	11,261
Italy	6,398	11,577	731	613	Argentine ...	11,365	52,674	2,398	8,768
Switzerland...	408	579	8,643	2,278	Brazil	1,505	3,364	646	112
Austria... ...	13	—	—	1	Miscellaneous	1,083	1,083	452	49
Holland ...	1,468	—	3,166	1,746	**Total ...**	**20,888**	**38,892**	**18,182**	**20,877**
Sweden ...	731	24	11,284	3,700					
Norway ...	1,430	1	228	212	Egypt	15,912	28,467	16,004	9,187
Russia	464	126	389	685	Cape of Good Hope ...	8,195	18,342	37,163	29,448
Spain	209	187	966	259	Miscellaneous	673	1,391	1,409	656
Denmark ...	1,281	—	222	40	**Total ...**	**24,781**	**48,201**	**54,587**	**39,284**
Turkey ...	229	—	617	—					
Portugal ...	29	10	7	2					
Miscellaneous	536	648	39	14	Australia ...	30,825	64,827	16,635	48,874
Total ...	**194,852**	**288,256**	**161,969**	**82,786**	New Zealand	5,271	8,747	82	6
					Hawaiian Is.	8,612	7,729	284	69
United States	828,049	530,129	766,381	626,225	Miscellaneous	1,425	1,609	9,411	8,630
Canada ...	24,839	27,334	6,126	17,775	**Total ...**	**40,132**	**82,915**	**66,414**	**57,580**
Mexico... ...	1,155	353	177	45					
Miscellaneous	3,002	2,463	773	287					
Total ...	**857,094**	**560,282**	**773,459**	**634,133**					

One would suppose that Asia, being the nearest and largest pruchaser of Japanese goods, would have proved our best customer, but in reality it will be seen that America takes this position among the nations. For this reason we have to remember that Japanese trade is always most affected by the situation in the United States. As trade is already unfavorable and the outflow of specie has begun, the outlook cannot be said to be wholly promising. If the import and export lists for the first three months of this year be compared with those for the first three months of last year, some idea may be gained of how the matter stands:

Exports: January—March, 1920

		1920	1919	Balance
		1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Ye
Crude Food Stuffs	Rice	1,355	1,263	92
	Beans	3,808	10,225 △	6,417
	Marine Products	5,708	4,531	1,177
	Miscellaneous	2,879	2,350	547
	Total ...	**13,768**	**18,339 △**	**4,601**
Manufactured Food Stuffs	Starch	2,829	5,474 △	2,645
	Fired Tea ...	504	419	85
	Refined Sugar	13,553	4,653	8,940
	Beer	1,122	2,270 △	1,148
	Canned Goods	1,541	1,303	238
	Miscellaneous	3,093	2,762	330
	Total ...	**22,682**	**16,882**	**5,800**
Raw Materials	Waste Silk, Floss Silk ...	6,624	3,090	6,530
	Coal	12,268	7,769	4,499
	Lumber	6,987	3,604	3,383
	Miscellaneous	6,224	2,947	3,277
	Total ...	**36,103**	**17,410**	**17,693**
Raw Materials for Manufacturing	Vegetable fats	4,192	1,851	2,341
	Camphor ...	1,902	1,449	453
	Raw Silk ...	126,048	57,163	68,885
	Cotton Yarn ...	34,117	30,394	3,723
	Iron	3,046	4,639 △	1,593
	Copper	5,731	10,521 △	4,790
	Tape for Hats	6,105	2,275	3,930
	Miscellaneous	18,803	16,603	2,179
	Total ...	**199,942**	**124,893**	**75,050**

		1920	1919	Balance
		1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen
Manufactured Goods	Leather Goods	943	1,949 △	1,006
	Soap	1,435	1,429	6
	Matches	10,131	5,989	4,142
	Silk Goods ...	57,078	25,304	31,774
	Cotton Goods...	90,076	70,926	19,150
	Woolen Goods	1,361	3,405 △	2,044
	Silk Handkerchiefs	1,789	1,264	525
	Cotton Towels	1,854	729	855
	Hosiery Goods	7,981	9,044 △	1,063
	Hats	2,288	1,850	438
	Buttons	2,882	2,312	570
	Paper	5,250	5,897 △	877
	Cement	2,138	1,397	741
	Porcelain Ware	7,535	4,083	3,452
	Glass and Glass Ware	6,272	3,916	2,359
	Silk Cord Electric Wire ...	1,902	3,020 △	1,025
	Iron Goods ...	5,569	3,995 △	426
	Rubber Tires...	1,570	1,420	150
	Machine Goods	3,144	3,771 △	627
	Umbrellas ...	1,046	1,346 △	390
	Brushes	2,272	2,430 △	158
	Lamps	1,916	1,439	477
	Toys	4,496	1,600	2,895
	Miscellaneous	54,634	32,527	13,107
	Total ...	**236,155**	**193,133**	**37,022**
	Sundry	6,553	6,499	54
	Total ...	**544,204**	**377,186**	**167,018**

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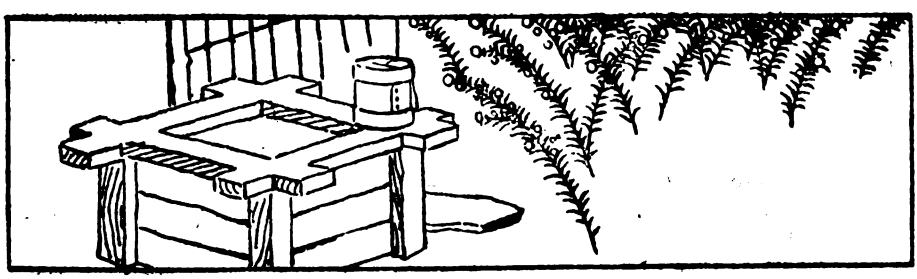
Imports: January—March, 1920

		1920	1919	Blance
		1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen
Crude Food stuffs	Rice	8,053	49,449	△ 41,396
	Beans	22,886	8,938	13,948
	Miscellaneous	16,929	5,159	11,773
	Total ...	**47,868**	**63,543**	**△ 15,674**
Manufactured Food stuffs	Sugar	27,600	11,720	15,880
	Table Salt ...	3,576	2,367	1,209
	Miscellaneous	4,835	2,307	2,528
	Total ...	**36,011**	**16,394**	**19,617**
Raw Materials	Materials for Producing Oil	6,964	4,901	2,063
	Hides, Baster...	8,713	3,380	5,333
	Raw Rubber ...	3,752	6,737	△ 2,985
	Cubic Nitre ...	7,898	4,047	3,851
	Sulphate of Ammonia ...	10,748	711	10,037
	Oil Refuse ...	55,452	22,296	31,156
	Raw Cotton ...	276,458	169,058	107,400
	Flax	6,015	3,559	2,456
	Wool	68,464	26,823	41,641
	Coal	5,916	5,604	312
	Iron Ore, etc...	2,867	5,178	△ 2,281
	Timber	4,626	2,309	2,317
	Wheat bran ...	2,683	1,681	1,002
	Miscellaneous	36,579	11,833	14,746
	Total ...	**487,165**	**270,117**	**217,048**
	Hides of all sorts	3,410	1,188	1,232
	Paraffin Wax...	1,757	1,517	240
	Caustic Soda ...	5,071	3,823	1,248
	Coaltar paint ...	3,494	4,515	△ 1,051

		1920	1919	Blance
		1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen	1,000 Yen
Raw Materials for Manufacturing	Wild Raw Silk	5,415	1,141	4,274
	Pulps	6,639	1,541	5,198
	Iron (Pig Iron Bar Iron) ...	15,580	9,946	5,634
	Iron (Wire, Rod, Plate)...	58,747	28,940	29,807
	Iron(Pipe, Tube)	3,915	1,121	2,794
	Lean (Lump & Par)	1,677	2,742	△ 1,065
	Tin(Pipe, Tube)	2,190	966	1,224
	Materials for bldg.	5,653	1,992	3,661
	Miscellaneous	49,211	83,020	26,191
	Total ...	**101,739**	**82,452**	**79,287**
Manufactured Articles	Petroleum ...	6,168	3,439	2,729
	Cotton Cloth ...	4,151	1,998	2,155
	Woolen Goods	5,725	2,197	3,528
	Paper of all sorts	4,961	3,415	1,548
	Iron Nails of all sorts	1,185	1,122	36
	Wheels for Railway Cars	782	393	389
	Automobils ...	2,718	2,353	366
	Steamships ...	2	210	△ 208
	Machinery of all sorts ...	20,117	13,870	6,247
	Miscellaneous	21,817	15,205	6,614
	Total ...	**67,595**	**44,197**	**23,402**
	Sundry	3,862	2,436	1,426
	Total ...	**80,4244**	**47,9139**	**315,165**

Although the export trade situation is apparently unfavourable to Japan at present, the conditions are not quite so bad as they may seem, because the great excess of imports into Japan is largely due to the inflow of raw materials for our increasing industries and much of this will be re-exported with greatly increased value. And since the Government has removed the embargo on the export of certain cottons hitherto restricted owing to scarcity at home, the exports of this material alone may be expected to increase greatly. A further increase is also expected in exports of raw silk which will no doubt affect the trade totals for the present year.



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THE VANDERLIP PARTY IN JAPAN

A PARTY of distinguished Americans, under leadership of Mr. Frank Vanderlip of New York, consisting of 25 ladies and gentlemen, arrived in Japan on the 24th of April for the purpose of holding unofficial conferences with representative Japanese on matters pertaining to relations between the two countries. The American party was met at Yokohama by Mr. Kahei Otaru, President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and Baron Rempei Kondo, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who proceeded to the steamer down the bay in a launch to offer a cordial welcome to the visitors, after which Mr. Otaru presented the members of the party with gold medals from the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Vanderlip accepting them in the name of the party.

In an interview with the press before landing Mr. Vanderlip said: "It is an unusual pleasure to us to have the privilege of visiting your beautiful country, so noted for its cherry blossoms in spring; and during our stay in Japan we expect to do a good deal of sightseeing as well as to get a glimpse of the country in general. As to the anti-Japanese movement in California, that is a local problem. You must not imagine that the whole United States desires to exclude Japanese people. There is no more reason to dislike Japanese immigrants than those from Europe. We Americans are not so narrowminded as that. Like the Edokko of your country, we welcome strangers from all parts."

Continuing with profuse smiles, Mr. Vanderlip went on to say that at Los Angeles in California there were 3,000 acres of land under cultivation by the Japanese without any loss or inconvenience to any one, which fact speaks louder than words. This shows that there is really no necessity to exclude the Japanese. In regard to China Mr. Vanderlip said that in that country it was best for America and Japan to pursue a policy of co-operation, as the Japanese perfectly understood China, and America desired to invest capital there. As to Russia he expressed disapproval of Bolshevism, but admitted that he would favour recognizing any well-ordered government that should be established.

Mr. Zenzaburo Horikoshi who came over with the party acted as guide, and interpreted the object of the mission to the representatives of the press. The objects of the Mission he said were various. It was not only to inspect the industrial world of Japan but to sweep away misunderstanding now menacing the friendship of the two countries and to cement further their friendly relations. Viscount Kaneko and Baron Shibusawa had initiated this mission to secure a frank understanding by means of private conference among citizens of the two countries; and

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Baron Megata and Baron Kondo heartily approved the proposal. The matter was pushed to a successful conclusion by the aid of all concerned, and especially by the kind offices of Judge Gary, the American steel king. Every member of the party is distinguished in his peculiar calling, and the ladies of the party are among the most accomplished in America. Mrs. Vanderlip is a leading educator and has a school of her own, and is president of the woman's suffrage Association as well, to say nothing of her activity in politics. Mrs. Cromwell, too, said Mr. Horikoshi, is a very accomplished woman, and knows more about Japan than many a Japanese.

After landing, the party immediately proceeded by special train to Tokyo, where they were welcomed at the station by Viscount Kaneko, Baron Shibusawa, Baron Sakatani, Baron Megata and others. The members of the party were then escorted in automobiles to the various mansions where they were to enjoy hospitality, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Vanderlip and daughter and Mrs. Harry Benedict to the mansion of Baron Shibusawa; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clarke and daughter and governess together with Mrs. Serenbetz to the mansion of Baron Kondo; Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman to the mansion of Baron Okura; Mr. George Eastman and Dr. Edward Mulligan to Baron Mitsui's mansion; Mr. and Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley to Baron Furukawa's mansion; Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Cromwell to the mansion of Mr. Asano; and Mr. and Mrs. Julian Street, daughter and maid, Mr. and Mrs. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taft and maid, Hon. Lyman Gage and Mr. Strong were assigned to other quarters. The following day the members of the party were allowed to rest, after which they were tendered a welcome banquet at the Peers Club when they were entertained to *Noh* dramas.

The conference opened on the 26th; and the various hours given to it from day to day were interspersed by banquets and receptions; and afterwards the party went on various sightseeing trips, especially to Nikko, Hakone, Kyoto, Nara and Kobe, returned to Tokyo on May 13th, sailing for home the following day by the Korea Maru. Among those who tendered banquets to the party during their stay in Japan were Baron Kondo, the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, Baron Okura, Baron Shibusawa, the Nippon Ginko, the the Japan-American Association, Baron Mitsui, Mr. S. Asano of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. the American Ambassador, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Tokyo Bankers Association, while Premier Hara, and Marquis Okuma gave receptions in their honour; and they visited the Imperial gardens, the Okura Museum and the Women's University as well as received banquet by the Yokohama Specie Bank; and they attended the Imperial Theatre on invitation of the Tokyo Municipality.

During their trips outside Tokyo they stayed at the Kanaya Hotel at Nikko ank at the Fujiya Hotel at Miyanoshita. While in the south they inspected the Kawasaki Dockyard. The first period of their visit was inconvenienced by rainy weather in Tokyo, after which the weather was fair. On the 14th of May the party was given a cordial farewell at Tokyo station and proceeded to the steamer at Yokohama, immediately changing into aummer clothes. As the time came to say farewell the party was surrounded by Viscount Kaneko, Dr. Soyeda, Baron Sakatani, Baron Megata and Mr. Raita Fujiyama with their wives and daughters and presented with beautiful bouquets offered by the Japan-American Association in farewell, while Mr. Vanderlip, as spokesman of the party, expressed appreciation in a few well-chosen words. More than 300 came to see them off at Yokohama.

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MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

(23 APRIL to MAY 23)

April 25.—A strike on the Tokyo tramway system held up traffic for four days, to the great inconvenience of citizens. The leaders of the strike were arrested by the police and traffic restored in due course. The cause of the strike was some dissatisfaction with the management.

The Hon. Kaichi Uchida and Dr. Kimpei Matsuoka were appointed delegates to the Conference of ship owners at Genoa, and left for that place.

Experimental races were held for the selection of candidates to attend the international Olympic meet, the record being broken by Yozo Kanaguri who ran 25 miles in 2 hrs, 29 m, 48 s.

April 26.—A banquet was given at the Imperial Hotel in welcome of Mr. Charles Cheney and party who came to Japan in connection with the Silk Association.

April 27.—The ban on exports of certain grades of cotton yarn was removed by the Government in order equalize prices in which there was a slump.

A conference was opened at the Bankers Clubs by representative Americans and Japanese to discuss matters of difference between the two countries, the question of immigration first being taken up.

April 28.—The nuptials of Prince Yi of Korea and Princess Nashimoto were solemnized at the temporary palace at Toriizaka, Azabu, the ceremony being in pure Japanese style. His Majesty the Emperor sent special congratulatipns and announced a special amnesty to prisoners in Korea in honour of the occasion.

An official reception as tendered by the Premier at his residence to the party led by Mr. Vanderlip, attending the conference on Japan-American affairs.

Mr. Ariyoshi, formerly the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai was appointed new Japanese Minister to Switzerland. Mr. Tokichi Tanaka of the Foreign office was at the same time appointed Councillor to the Japanese Embassy at Rome, and Mr. S. Furuya Councillor at Washington.

April 29.—Japanese troops were despatched to Nikolaivesk to inquire into the massacre of Japanese there, the division landing at Alexandrovsk, north Saghalien.

April 30.—The French Ambassador gave a garden party on the Embassy grounds, inviting many distinguished Japanese officials as well as the foreign envoys.

May 1.—A banquet was given at the Bankers Club in honour of Mr. Frank Vanderlip and party.

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May 2.—His Majesty the Emperor returned to Tokyo from Hayama where the winter months had been spent.

May 3.—A military agreement was concluded between Russian army and navy commanders of the Maritime provinces of Siberia and the Japanese commanders despatched to Siberia.

The Mayor of Tokyo gave a theatre party to the Vanderlip mission.

May 4.—Consul General Imai was appointed to Sydney, Australia; and Mr. Fujita to the same position in Kwantung, and Mr. Shotaro Kurino as second secretary to the Embassy at Washington.

The baseball team of the University of Chicago arrived in Japan for a series of games with Japanese universities. Bishop M. C. Harris and wife arrived by the same steamer.

May 7.—The Programme of the spring meeting of the great wrestling contest was issued.

H. I. H. Prince Fushimi invited leading officials of the Government and others to a banquet at his mansion.

May 10.—The General Election for members of the Imperial Diet.

The new Italian Ambassador arrived in Japan.

A conference of the Elder Statesmen was held at the Imperial palace for consultation on an important matter.

The first game of the Chicago baseball team was played agsinst Waseda University, the game ending in a draw.

May 12.—As a result of the General Election the Seiyukai, representing the Government, lost in Tokyo and some other cities, but gained in the rural districts. The results of the polls were as follows: Seiyukai 271; Kenseikai 107; Kokuminto 29; Independent 44. Thus the Government obtained an absolute majority, as was expected.

Major General Tsuno was appointed leader of the troops sent to suppress the Bolshevik forces massacring Japanese at Nicolaivsk.

May 13.—The Minister of War tendered a banquet to the Admiral of the British squadron at Yokohama; and on the same evening the Admiral and officers attended a banquet given them by the British Ambassador.

May 14.—The officers and men of the British squadron were taken on an excursion to Kamakura and in the evening were given a reception by Admiral Nawa, chief of the Naval Station.

The Vanderlip party left for home on the Korea Maru.

The Chicago team defeated Keio University, 1-0.

May 16.—Mr. Hajime Motoda, M. P. was appointed Minister of Railways Count Ogi was appointed Minister of Justice, reorganizing the cabinet, to counteract a movement against the cabinet in the House of Peers.

A special session of the Imperial Diet was summoned to meet on June 29.

May 18.—Relaxation was permitted in examinations for entrants to service in Embassies, allowing candidates from commercial and civil organizations to apply.

May 19.—A reception was given the Chicago baseball team by the Japauese Y. M. C. A.

May 20.—The annual meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society was held at Hibiya Park when her Majesty the

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Emperess honoured the occasion by an address, responded to by H. I. H. Princess Kanin.

It was announced that the submarine cable at Yap Island under Japanese mandatory will be transferred to private management.

May 21.—In the second match with Keio the Chicago team met a draw, but in the third match the next day Keio won 3-1.

May 24. — Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, Governor-General of Kwantung, was appointed Japanese Ambassador to London, in succession to Viscount Chinda; and the Hon. I. Yamagata, one time civil governor of Chosen, was made Governor General of Kwantung.

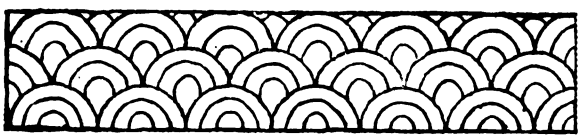
FIREFLIES

Mayoi-go no, Nakunaku tsukamu, Hotaru kana!

Ah! the lost child! Though crying and crying, still he catches fireflies!

Hotaru-bi ya! Mada kureyaranu, Hashi no uye.

Fireflies already sparkling under the bridge,—and it is not yet dark.



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CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

By Dr. J. INGRAM BRYAN

Prince of Wales

The Japanese press is enthusiastic in urging a visit from the Prince of Wales during his tour of Australia or of India next year. There is a general conviction among the people of Japan that it would not only do much to cement friendship between Japan and England, but would have a very wholesome effect on Japanese life and institutions, especially in showing how the members of the ruling House can associate with the common people without loss of prestige or dignity. The Osaka *Asahi* is very outspoken in expressing the need of Japan's receiving the honour of such a visit. The paper says that whether the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is renewed or not the Prince should be induced to pay a visit to this country. The *Asahi* is especially pleased with the democratic temperament of the Prince of Wales, and trusts that should he come to Japan, the narrow rules of officialdom here will not prevent him from seeing the beauty of the country and enjoying himself as freely as he has done in other lands that he has visited. The *Asahi* agrees with those who have averred that the Prince is one of the greatest diplomats in the world, and goes on to say that it would do a lot of good for the Prince to come here and open the eyes of antiquated officialdom to the benefit of removing the present mistaken policy of creating barriers between the Imperial Family and the people. Japan, concludes the *Asahi*, is unable to take full advantage of the ideal and unique relation prevailing between the Imperial Throne and the masses just because of old-fashioned notions among officials of the Imperial Household. The presence of the Prince of Wales would lend immense encouragement and assistance to the progressives in Japan, more indeed than the reinforcement of a million soldiers to an army in distress.

Japan and Australia

The people of Japan are rather disappointed over the increasing degree of suspicion seen in Australia with regard to the policy of this country. The advocates of a white Australia appear to be letting prejudice go to extremes in pursuit of their policy. Recently Japanese ships have not been permitted to call at ports in the South Sea islands under mandate from Australia, while the ships of other nations have experienced no such discrimination. Even under the Germans Japanese ships had more freedom in these islands than is now possible under the régime of Australia. The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* stoutly protests against this, while the *Yamato* contends that the

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BARON TAKAHASHI BIDS FAREWELL TO AMBASSADOR MORRIS

ARRIVAL OF MEXICAN MINISTER AND FAMILY

MR. VANDERLIP AND FAMILY LEAVE FOR HOME

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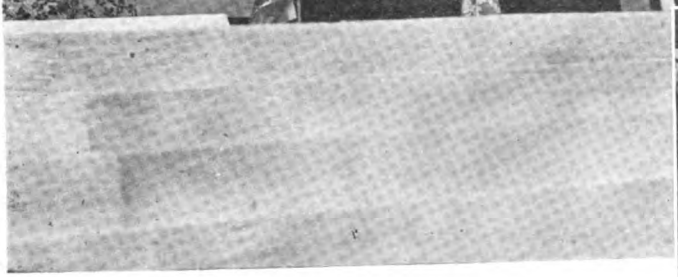

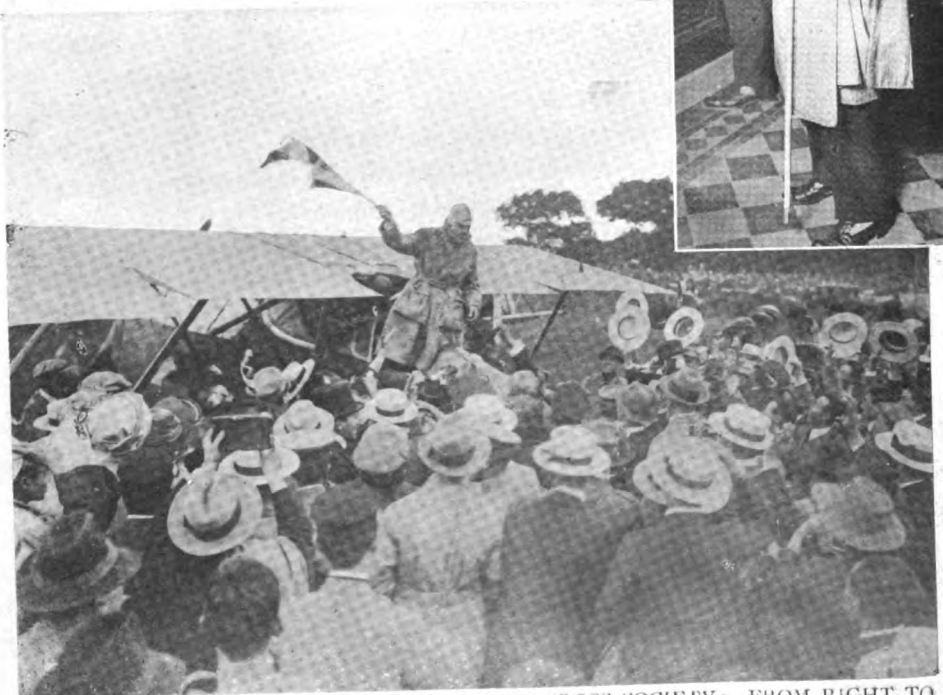

1. AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY: FROM RIGHT TO LEFT: PRINCESS KAN IN, PRINCESS HIGASHI FUSHIMI, PRINCESS KUNI AND PRINCESS NASHIMOTO
2. BARON HAYASHI, NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND
3. ITALIAN AVIATORS ARRIVE IN TOKYO FROM ROME

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Australians are quite mistaken in supposing that Japan is aggressive simply because she has leased territory from China and succeeds to German interests in Shantung in the same way that she leased the rights formerly held by Russia at Port Arthur and in Kwantung. Australia made no objections when Germany took over rights in Shantung and when England secured leased territory at Weihai-wei. The rights Japan has gained in the South Sea islands are as nothing compared to those gained by England in the same region as well as in East and West Africa, Mesopotamia and Arabia. Japan has no territorial ambitions, but she does not propose to allow herself to be excluded from economic development. Japan is ready to admit the principle of a white Australia, but is Australia ready to admit the principle of Asia for Asiatics? Even the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will not be able to promote harmony and cooperation between the two countries unless the British colonies are ready to refrain from misconstruing the motives of Japan.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance

The *Kokumin* says that the diplomatic relations between Japan and Great Britain are exceedingly close and intimate, and there can be no change in their relations of mutual assistance and co-operation. Whether the Anglo-Japanese Alliance exists or not, the two countries are in reality allies. To be more precise, their mutual assistance and co-operation have produced greater results than can be hoped for under the Alliance. The question as to whether the Alliance should be renewed or not is, therefore, not of fundamental importance.

Since the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance began to attract public attention, many suggestions have been made in America and China regarding the manner in which the document should be modified. Some urged that such and such conditions should be provided, and declared that failing this concession, they would oppose the renewal of the Alliance. We are exceedingly displeased with this sort of arrogance. Japan and Great Britain are independent and self-governing states, and they should not allow the freedom of their will to be restricted by other states. It is the fundamental essential of international intercourse that one people should respect the freedom of another.

It is for Japan and Great Britain to decide whether their Alliance shall be continued or not. When the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was first concluded, it was published, contrary to the international custom which had hitherto existed. It may therefore be expected that publicity will be given to the new terms of the Alliance if it is renewed, but other countries have no right to interfere in the negotiations for the renewal. Some Americans have urged that the Paris Conference should be opened to the public and that no secret diplomacy should be tolerated, but this is the twaddle of amateurs who know nothing about diplomacy. As a matter of fact, President Wilson and the diplomatic authorities of America are keeping all diplomatic affairs secret. Even the Anglo-French Alliance or the agreement between Great Britain, France, and America has been withheld from publicity, and this has caused considerable suspicion among the public. No secret treaty is permitted by the League of Nations Covenant, but it does not object to the observance of secrecy regarding negotiations under way.

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In view of the fact that Japan and Great Britain could not maintain perfect agreement with regard to recent problems in China or in her neighborhood, some say that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is not necessary, but this view is greatly mistaken. If the policies of Japan and Great Britain were not fundamentally the same, it would have been impossible for them to conclude an alliance. If the fundamental policies are the same, minor questions can be settled in accordance with the fundamental principles. It is impossible even for allies to be perfectly agreed on any and every question. Great Britain and France are allies, yet disagreement between them regarding Russian, German, and Italian problems are sometimes unavoidable, but the fact that their fundamental policies are the same affords the means of settling their differences. It will be seen that agreement regarding a fundamental policy is all-important. This is why we have frequently urged the necessity of renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

America and the Alliance

The Osaka *Asahi* says it is noteworthy that the question of the renewal of the Anglo Japanese Alliance is being discussed more earnestly in America than in either Great Britain or Japan, both of which are, of course, more closely interested in the matter. Perhaps the anxiety of America is due to a desire to extend the stipulation in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which says that in case either high contracting party has concluded a treaty of arbitration with a third country, that party is under no obligation to assist the other in case that is a war with that third country. In other words, America's desire is to make more definite provision so that Great Britain can be prevented from helping Japan in case of war between this country and America. Boild down, the present attitude of America toward the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is nothing more nor less than another manifestation of Japanophobia from which she is a chronic sufferer. As some parts of America are suffering from that malady, it may be natural that so much interest should be evinced regarding the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but this brings America into a peculiar position in respect of the League of Nations of which she has been the staunchest protagonist. There should be no such anxiety on the part of the Americans, if the League of Nations is to exercise its authority. We can only regard their attitude as another fit of Japanophobia.

Territorial Expansion

The *Chuwo* thinks Japanese are often embarrassed by foreign misunderstandings. The blame for such misunderstandings may be laid at the door of foreigners, but at the same time we should be careful not to lead others to misunderstand and it is also nccessary for us to endeavor to dispel misunderstandings if they exist. We should be particularly mindful of this necessity with regard to Americans. Some Americans greatly misunderstand us, but others more than sufficiently understand us. As a matter of fact, the effect of mutual understanding is greater with regard to Americans than any other people. The stand taken by some U. S. Senators regarding the Shantung question is due entirely to misunderstandings. The maintenance of Korea by Japan is necessary to her own existence, and the safety of Korea requires the control of

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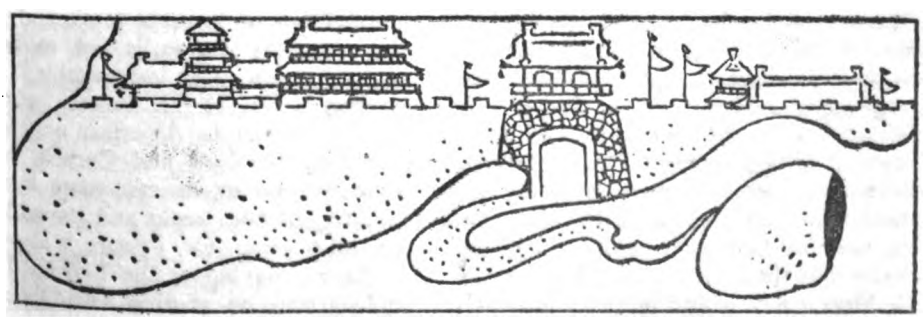
Manchuria which forms the hinterland of the peninsula. This is the minimum requisite to Japan's existence, and as a matter of fact, it is impossible for her to undertake any further territorial projects. Does she not propose to return Kiaochow to China?

Regarding the question of loans to China, America and Japan stand in exactly the same position. There is no reason why American and Japanese interests should clash in the Orient, and most convenient that the two countries should co-operate.

It is very gratifying that there is now an increasingly better feeling between Americans and Japanese. Some Americans thought that Japan had too much money and too many men to resist a territorial temptation, but this is a great mistake. Unfortunately, Japan is not in a position to extend her territory to the same extent as Great Britain or America; not only her money but man power is insufficient; she can only hold her own. Americans must by now have known that there are no such old fogeys in present-day Japan as dream of the establishment of a great empire by aggression.

Siberia

Referring to further progress made in the proposal for the establishment of a buffer state in Siberia, the *Hochi* welcomes it in view of its worthy object, which is to promote peace and order in Siberia and prevent friction between the Japanese and Russian troops. It is to be earnestly hoped in the interest of the two countries that the proposal will materialize as soon as possible. The sole concern of the Japanese is the preservation of peace in Siberia and the welfare of the Russians, and all Russians, whether they belong to one party or another, are the same to us. If any misunderstandings are entertained in this connection by the Russians, we should try to dissipate them while making arrangements for the realization of the buffer state proposal. In conclusion, it is to be hoped that the Provisional Government of Siberia will publish all particulars of its plan under the proposal.



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FROM THE JAPANESE PRESS

Progress of Liberalism

On returning to America, Dr. Wheeler said it was regrettable that militarism was respected among some authorities and business men in Japan, but that there was a bright future before her as her younger generation had wholesome thoughts. Similar opinions have been expressed by other observers, such as Dr. Dewey who was heartily welcomed in Japan some time ago but who strongly denounced Japanese militarism on going home. While censuring militarism, Dr. Dewey at the same time pointed out the conspicuous growth of liberalism in this country.

In Europe and America the influence of militarism in Japan is exaggerated; it is even thought that her national policy is influenced by the militarists. At the same time liberalism in this country is misunderstood to be of revolutionary character, as will be seen from the rumors circulated in Europe and America at the time of the dissolution of the Diet.

What is responsible for such misunderstandings? In the first place, the Government is committed to a policy of secrecy, and as the authorities restricted the freedom of the press, the impression was created abroad that the situation in Japan was serious. Moreover, Mr. Hara publicly charged that the supporters of the universal suffrage movement included radical elements. What is more important, however, is the fact that the statesmen and business men who have a correct understanding of the new civilization of the world are allowing the moribund militarists to make the last efforts to save themselves, instead of trying to carry out their ideals at all costs.

Most soldiers and sailors have received new education; they are not necessarily intolerant and narrow-minded. The ranks of those who believe in the old-fashioned policy of aggrandisement and militarism are yearly thinning. It will not be long before their life is ended. They are like a candle which has burst into flame just before burning itself out. But if their activities affect the policy of the country, we cannot tolerate their action. It is especially necessary that those in charge of the affairs of state should deal sternly with the militarists. But this is not done. Not only has the misimpression been caused among foreigners that the policy of the country is swayed by the militarists, but misunderstandings are entertained abroad regarding the liberalism of this country which is in reality making sound progress. For this state of affairs the authorities should be held responsible. It is to be hoped that though it is rather late in the day, the authorities will awaken to their folly and deal sternly with the militarists.

(*Tokyo Asahi*)

Friendship of Japan and America

"Keep the sea between us, and Japan and America can always be friends, very good friends; but bring the two races together under conditions that ensnre competition on unequal terms and where the necessary fusion is not to be expected, and a clash is inevitable," is the opinion of Dr. H. H. Powers, who has been a teacher in American universities, including Stanford and Cornell, for 15 years, a traveller for 30 years in every country of the world and the author of several books. Dr. Powers is at present in Japan, staying at the Imperial Hotel, and is now on another round-the-world

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trip with a view to further literary work. He will be away from the United States this time for about 18 months.

"Among the many problems that the war has bequehated to us," continued Dr. Powers, "there is none more important and none that appeals more to the American people than that of our relation to the Japanese. There seems to be a universal desire that Americans should declare themselves on this subject. I am glad to do so.

"I have no sympathy with the foolish talk which I hear about the Japanese. They are not an inferior race. They are as able and as upright as any other race that we admit freely to our country and to our citizenship. Until my present trip I never knew a Japanese to take advantage of me and I have given them plenty of opportunity. The unmistakable demoralization which is now observable is no greater here than elsewhere. The uncertain business methods so much criticised are easily explained by the revolutionary changes in their economic and social organization. The Japanese, taken as a people and as a nation, are worthy of a place of honor among the foremost guardians of the world's peace and civilization.

"But granting all this," went on Dr. Powers, "I believe a man like Mr. Vanderlip wrongs both peoples when he holds out the hope that America will abandon her policy of exclusion towards the peoples of the Far East. It is not a question whether she ought to do so. That is a question for Americans to consider. But for Japan, the one question is whether she will do so. It does not take much of a prophet to answer that question. With our Government and our party system as they are and must remain, a reversal of our policy is a political impossibility. It would produce a political and economic convulsion.

"There is reason for this sentiment though most of our people do not know what it is. The Japanese have learned to live, and to live well, on far less than we require. They are willing enough to get American wages, but if they poured into our country unrestrained, they would accept, and would have to accept, a much lower wage. They would live, and live well, on a wage on which Americans literally could not exist. I admire their thrift and their skill. I wish our people had those qualities. Some argue that we could learn them from the Japanese, and that they would make Americans of a much needed type.

"Unfortunately the Japanese would not make Americans at all. No race ever makes itself a part of another race except by intermarriage and physical fusion. That would not happen in the case of any far eastern race, or at least, would not happen fast and soon enough to destroy the consciousness of race separateness. The Japanese would remain distinct. They would rapidly displace our own more exacting race. As we felt ourselves to be losing ground, we should turn upon the aggressive race with bitterness and fury. That race would lean on the home country and enlist its support.

"In a word, if we want war between the two countries, this is the best way to get it. Keep the sea between us and we can be friends, very good friends; but bring the two races together under conditions that ensure conpetition on unequal terms, and where the necessary fusion is not to be expected, and a bloody clash is inevitable. The American people feel this, through they do not wholly understand it. Their policy is the instinct of self-protection.

"But while the blending of the two races is impracticable, and fraught with grave perils, the fullest coöperation in the great field of international enterprise is the obvious part of wisdom for both peoples.

"I have no patience with those who would oppose legitimate, commercial enterprise on the part of one people or the other. I have heard Americans express the anxiety lest the economic development of Japan would arm her for war against us. There will be no war against us. The statesmen of Japan are the only ones who, in the last 50 years, have made no serious mistakes. If America could secure their services, she could afford to pay them salaries written in six figures.

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"The future of Japan, a naval power, is inseparably bound up with that of the English-speaking peoples and these men know it. We cannot mix, but we can play the game as partners. There is nothing disparaging in this decision. It is the virtues of the Japanese that we fear, not their vices. They are not inferiors, but redoubtable competitors with a race tenacity that precludes assimilation. It is in the interest of friendship that America rejects an attempt at fusion which must end in disastrous failure."

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Russians thank Japan

That the Russians were enabled to celebrate Easter in peace and quiet on account of the defeat of the Red troops in the vicinity of Chita by the Japanese in the middle of last month is the main statement of a War Office dispatch issued yesterday.

The dispatch says that the event has impressed the Russians in Chita and the neighbourhood very much. Marquis Kropatkin, president of the Russia Re-establishment Association, dispasched special messengers to express the thanks of the people and asked the envoys to request the Japanese command in Chita to convey to Tokyo the thanks of the Russians.

New Italian Ambassador and Japan

"While I have not become personally acquainted with Japan and the Japanese people, I feel as if I know them very well from the many books that I have read about them," said Marquis Paulucci de Calboli, the new Italian ambassador to Japan, who arrived at Yokohama on the Africa, to a representative of The Japan Advertiser.

The new ambassador declared that Japan and Italy have much in common, and it is of the utmost importance that the two countries become better acquainted, so that relations between them may be even more cordial than at present. During his stay in Japan, it will be one of his chief aims, he declared, to foster that feeling.

"Italy suffered tremendous losses during the great war, but the people are industriously co-operating in the work of reconstruction," the Marquis said. "Industries are making rapid strides and the outlook is very promising.

"One of the greatest problems facing the country today is the immigration question and not second to this is the problem of social unrest. I am going to take advantage of my stay in Japan to make a special study of matters of this kind in the Far East.

"Recent newspaper reports that the Italian people are demonstrating against the Japanese policy in Siberia are not to be taken that it is the Government or the majority of the people, as they have the friendliest feeling towards Japan. Any demonstrations that may have occurred were by a small party of Socialists.

"I am arriving in Japan on Election Day, which is a day of great importance to the people here. Naturally I am not concerned as to which party will carry the election. But I feel sure that whichever one gets the majority of votes, that one will endeavor to give a democratic administration. Italy has a king who is very democratic and he is very popular with the people."

The new ambassador is a veteran diplomat, having spent seven years each in Portugal and Switzerland. He also saw diplomatic service in Paris, London, and Vienna.

Baron Russo, Secretary to the Italian Embassy, stated that he had met the Japanese representatives for France, Switzerland, and Belgium while at the Peace Conference. One of these gentlemen had presented him with a guide book to Japan which he had enjoyed immensely, and it is his wish to visit as many of the places described as possible during his stay here.

Baron Russo appreciated greatly the receptions which are being planned for the Italian aviators due here soon. He stated that he was present at the banquet tendered to Lieutenant Ferrari in Shanghai and is pleased that he will be able to be with the Japanese when a reception is accorded the airman upon his arrival here.

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In the Italian party are Marquis Paulucci de Calboli, Marchioness de Calboli, Baron Russo and Baroness Russo. Baroness Russo is a daughter of the Ambassador. They left for Tokyo immediately after their arrival at Yokohama.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Japan's Right to Fead[1]

"Mistakes may be made, but I know one thing, that in the heart of the men whom we have met throughout a very wide order of society there are high aims and splendid aspirations, high ideals for the future of Japan and for the character of its government, and I accept that as the measure of the real Japan which will ultimately shape the course of the nation. If mistakes are made I shall be ready to forgive them because I believe the heart of Japan is right."

In these words Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip last night summed up the impressions which he and his party had received from their visit. The occasion was a sumptuous dinner given in the Imperial Hotel by the Welcome Committee at which about 150 guests were present. It was in every respect a worthy finale to the round of magnificent hospitality which the visitors have received, but its description calls rather for the pencil of the artist than the pen of the writer, for the event of the evening was the appearance of the chief guests—Mr. and Mrs. Vanderlip and Miss Vanderlip—in full Japanese costume, a daring experiment in which they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Cromwell. But Mr. Cromwell drew the line at the footgear. He projected a pair of shoes from his *hakama*, while Mr. Vanderlip went all the way and wore the *tabi* as if he had never worn anything else. A striking figure at the table was Mr. Lyman Gage, the venerable ex-Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gage is in his 84th year and he is the only one of the party who has not suffered from indisposition, though he has not missed a dinner, nor a course.

Viscount Kaneko presided in the unavoidable absence through indisposition of Baron Shibusawa, and the company included many of the best known men in Japan. The toast of the Emperor was proposed by Mr. Vanderlip, and that of the President by Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister.

Viscount Kaneko, in his speech of welcome and farewell, made play with the compliment that the guests had paid the hosts by appearing in Japanese costume. If the Japanese in California could assimilate American customs in as many years as it had taken the guests weeks to assimilate Japanese costume there would be no anti-Japanese feeling there. The speed of the transformation was really rather alarming, and if assimilation in other things were to proceed at corresponding speed they might almost expect anti-American agitations. (laughter.) Viscount Kaneko went on to claim that, as their history showed, no nations in the world were better fitted to lead in assimilation of east and west than Japan and the United States, and nothing could do more to assure the peace of the world than harmony and co-operation between the two peoples represented at the gathering.

Mr. Vanderlip thanked the Welcome Association for the most beautiful courtesy and the most splendid hospitality that strangers in any country had ever received. He had come to Japan to learn, and had learned a lesson in national hospitality. They had also had an intellectual and spiritual welcome. They had met men of spiritual mind and high aspirations and this had appealed to them more than all the rest. They felt that if the future should lie along the lines of the aspirations of these men, headed by Baron Shibusawa, then the east was safe in the hands of Japan and Japan was safe in the hands of its rulers. "Sometimes," he continued, "we hear that it may not be so. We hear of a military party; we hear that governments may not always react to the sentiment of the country. That is also true with us. We admit that we too are only a body of individual citizens. If all the United States could be converted as we have been converted there would be no anti-Japanese feeling in America. But

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governments and sections of the people do not always follow the best course.

Japan entitled to Leadership

"We have conferred with many people and there has been no inharmonious note. Everywhere, from the Ministers of State downwards, we have heard the same high aspirations." Here the speaker uttered the sentiments recorded at the head of this article. He went on to advise Japan not to be in too great a hurry to assimilate. The measure was what was right. "You are entitled to leadership, but it must be unselfish and right leadership. No selfish motives, no plan of reaching out and grasping and keeping others out, can compare in the final result with a policy that is right-minded and fair to other people.

"Now we are going home, and we want to know not how we can repay this hospitality, for we can nevers repay it, but how to do our duty. Perhaps you will be disappointed. We are simply ten individual gentlemen, holding no official position, and we have got to raise our individual voices and speak and write and so spread this good opinion that we have gained. Perhaps you will be disappointed, but we go home, ten people, and we are going to take that faith back to our people. If you make mistakes, well, we will be sorry, and you will be sorry, but we will have faith because we know the hearts of the people. So if ever you are disappointed in the United States remember you have there ten sympathetic people who know the hearts of Japan."

Mrs. Vanderlip speaks for Women

Mrs. Vanderlip made a short but appropriate speech, saying that the chairman should not overlook the fact that there were ten women and three children in the party who had enjoyed quite as much as the men of the party the lavish hospitality accorded to them, and that while the men sat in conferences the women were holding social conferences with the women of Japan. This privilege, she said, was as much appreciated as that accorded to the men.

Mrs. Vanderlip said that the ten women of the party were going home to tell American women about the women of Japan.

During the reception that followed the dinner group pictures were taken of the members of the party who were in Japanese costume. Another photo was taken of the entire party.

At every station and everywhere on the western trip from which they returned yesterday morning, the members of the party were showered with gifts, and the coaches of their train were filled with boxes containing souvenirs of the towns they had visited.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Vanderlip makes big Impression

Many American mission have come to this country in the past, but none has been welcomed with greater spontaneous enthusiasm and none has created a more profound impression on the Japanese than the Vanderlip mission. Not only has it tried to dispel the misunderstanding of Japanese and America, but it has endeavoured to reach a solution regarding the future fundamental policy of the two countries. If the coming of the Vanderlip mission creates a new epoch in the history of Japanese-American relations, the name of Mr. Vanderlip, together with that of Baron Shibusawa, will be long remembered by both Americans and Japanese as that of an epoch-maker.

From the memorandum exchanged between the American and Japanese members of the unofficial conference in Tokyo, it is clear that a satisfactory agreement has been reached regarding all the questions discussed. In the course of his speeches at various places Mr. Vanderlip expressed very candid opinions regarding Japan's emigration question. It is open to doubt whether Japan can with advantage base all her policies on his opinions, but this much is clear, that if he had not been sincerely solicitous for the moral and material welfare of the Japanese people, he could not have talked so candidly and sympathetically. Let us all be grateful to him for his efforts. When the particulars of the Tokyo conference are fully known to the American people

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and if they learn how pacific the Japanese are in their inclination, all misunderstandings existing between the two peoples will be completely dissipated.

(*Tokyo Nichi Nichi*)

Wants More Conferences

Most of the misunderstandings between Japan and America have been caused by the unrestrained ebullitions in the U.S. Senate and Chinese propaganda regarding the Shantung question. Such misunderstandings are calculated to injure the relations of the two countries, and every opportunity should be taken to remove them. If the recent Japanese-American conference in Tokyo was held for the purpose of dispelling misunderstandings, it is to be hoped that similar conferences will be held as frequently as possible. As the American members of the conference will try to disillusion the American people on their return home, there is no doubt that the just and wise citizens of America will soon get rid of their misunderstandings.

It may be pointed out, however, that some U.S. senators have mixed up Tsingtao with Shantung. The former is only a part of the latter, and the disposal of Tsingtao does not mean the disposal of the province. It was for the purpose of purging the Far East of a German menace that Japan drove German influence from Shantung, and there can be no question whatever regarding Japan's intention to return Tsingtao to China through proper procedure. The assumption that Japan harbors territorial ambitions is only due to a misunderstanding for which Chinese propaganda is responsible. Nor has she any designs in Siberia, Manchuria, or Mongolia. It should be noted, however, that territorial propinquity places Japan in a special position, not only economically but strategically and politically, It is in evitable that Japan should seek to find an outlet in those directions for the natural development of her people. This point should be properly understood by the Americans. The situation in the places contiguous to Japanese territory is far more important to Japan than the Mexican situation is to America.

(*Chugai Shogyo*)

Special meet of New Diet

An Imperial decree published in yesterday's official Gazette convokes a special session of the Diet to meet in Tokyo June 29 and to last 28 days.

The latest election returns, which are complete for all but ten districts, show that the victory of the Seiyukai has come up to even the most sanguine expectations of the leaders of that party. Late yesterday the election returns showed that candidates had been returned as follows: Seiyukai 271, Kenseikai 108, Kokuminto 29 and Independents 46.

Of the ten districts remaining to be heard from the Seiyukai are expected to win at least half. Even should the Kenseikai win all ten their total will be less than that in the last election, despite the fact that the number of seats in the House has been increased from 381 to 464 since the last election. In the last House the Kenseikai had 120 members.

The Seiyukai leaders are naturally jubilant, but it is a significant sign of the times that the popular feeling against the Ministerial party seems to be growing in proportion to its success in the polling, if the views ventilated in the vernacular press are any criterion. The tactics the Opposition will pursue in the coming special session of the Diet in June will be watched with keen interest.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

First envoys to America

The next meeting of the Asiatic Society will be held in the American Embassy on Wednesday, May 19, at four p.m. and will be of unusual interest. During a recent visit to the United States Principal Kamada, of Keio University, discovered a number of interesting memorials of the earliest Japanese Embassy to America in the form of some 30 pictures of the envoys and various outstanding incidents of their memorable visit. He had reproductions of the paintings prepared, and these will be shown at the lecture which will give an account of the journey. The Japanese envoys of the period all sported the topknot and two swords, but the modes of that day, which their hosts wore, are

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scarcely less archaic to the eyes of today, and the pictures are amusing as well as interesting. Attendance is open to all who are interested in the subject.

Amusing Lecture

One of the most interesting and amusing lectures delivered before the Asiatic Society for a long time was heard yesterday when Dr. Kamada, President of Keio University, spoke on the first Japanese Embassy to the United States. This embassy visited America in 1860, bearing the ratification of the first treaty—that signed by Townsend Harris. They traveled by Honolulu, where they had audience of the King of the Sandwich Islands and were surprised to observe His Majesty adorned with a golden "tasuke," while Her Majesty's royal shoulders were bare. From Honolulu they proceeded to Panama, where they crossed the Isthmus by rail much as travelers to the Far East used to cross the Isthmus of Suez before the Canal had been dug. The journey to New York was completed on a warship.

Contemporary Pictures

In the capital the embassy stayed at Willard's Hotel, and the occasion of the lecture was the finding by Professor *Tanaka*, Librarian of Keio University, of some 30 sketches which had been made at the time by an artist on the staff of Leslie's Weekly. The Asiatic Society has secured a set of reproductions and these were handed round after the lecture.

Dr. Kamada, in a racy and humorous way, quoted from contemporary accounts of the visit. The travelers surprised their hosts by their enormous quantities of baggage, their heavy luggage weighing no less than 81 tons, a somewhat larger quantity than even a fashionable lady usually takes with her today. It was recorded that great confusion and excitement prevailed until the envoys had got their luggage safely delivered. When that was done and the numerous hibachis which the packages contained were lit and the envoys sat around with their pipes going, confusion vanished and all was well. Besides hibachis the messengers provided themselves with cooking utensils and food, being decidedly uncertain of the ability of America to satisfy their wants.

The "Discipline" of Women

The envoys were embarrassed by the great crowds of ladies who pressed forward to see them and who refused to be "regulated" by the police. This state of affairs caused one of the American officials to ask, as he apologized, how women in Japan were regulated. The reply is not recorded but the diplomat was clearly of opinion that the discipline of the sex was better in Japan than in the United States. After the audience with the President one of the mission recorded that he hardly needed to have put on his best court robes for the occasion as the President wore simply a black coat with tight sleeves and tight trousers and was not attired differently from a merchant. But the gem of the impressions was that acquired by the delegates when they were taken to a sitting of Congress. A lively debate was in progress and the diarist of the party records that the spectacle of many men shouting at the top of their voices to one man who occupied a high chair reminded him forcibly of the fish market at Nihonbashi.

Remarks were added by Dr. Clay MacCauley (who presided in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Bell, the charge d'affaires) the Rev. C. F. Sweet, Mr. Tison, Professor Swift and others. On the motion of Dr. F. P. Purvis a vote of thinks was accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Bell for granting the hospitality of the Embassy to the Japan's New Cabinet Ministers Society. Mrs. Bell afterwards entertained the members and friends of the Society at tea.

The establishment of two new cabinet posts and the appointment of three new Ministers of State were announced at the Imperial Palace yesterday. The men who will head the new Ministries of Railways and the Census were announced, and a new Minister of Justice, who takes the post heretofore held by Mr. Hara in addition to the Premiership, was also named.

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Count Oki is the Minister of Justice, and his appointment is considered of great political importance, as he is a leading member of the Kenkyukai, one of the political groups in the House of Peers. His selection is generally interpreted as an attempt on the part of the Government to placate the stronger elements in the Upper House, the opposition of which is expected to seriously inconvenience the Cabinet when the new Diet is convened next month.

Count Oki is a son of the late Takao Oki, president of the Privy Council and Minister of Justice. He was born in 1871, was educated in the Peers' School and is a prominent figure in the Upper House.

Mr. Hajime Motoda, a leader in the Seiyukai party, is the first Minister of Railways. His Ministry will absorb all the functions heretofore discharged by the Imperial Government Railways Board and will exercise control over all the nationalized railways and the railway and steamship lines operated by the South Manchurja Railway Company.

The Ministry of the Census, of which Mr, Heikichi Ogawa, a prominent figure among the leaders of the Seiyukai, is to be the first chief, will have charge of matters relating to enumeration of population and also to the completion of statistics relating to industries and commerce. It is stated that the compilation of figures needed for the mobilization of war supply industries will be one of the chief duties of this new Ministry. In this department there will be one shinnin, two chokunin and nine sonin officials, in addition to a number of officials of hannin rank.

Much of the work to be taken over by the two new ministries has been under the supervision ot the Home Minister, Mr. Tokonami.

Mr. Motoda, the new Minister of Railways, was born in Oita-ken in 1858 and was educated in the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University. Since his graduation from the University he became a legal practitioner and soon afterward he entered politics. Mr. Motoda took a leading part in the National Association, a political party formed by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa in 1892. He was one of those who rallied round the banner raised by Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai in 1899. He was elected vice-president of the House of Representatives in 1898 and held the post until 1902; he traveled in Europe and America in 1900. Mr. Motoda was appointed president of the Colonial Bureau in 1911 and was Minister of Communications in 1913. He is now a member of the Diplomatic Advisory Council.

Mr. Ogawa was born in Nagoya prefecture in 1869, and graduated from the Law College of the Imperial University, Tokyo, in 1892. Since then he has been practising law. He took a prominent part in the agitation against the Government in connection with the Portsmouth Peace Treaty. He has been holding a seat in the Diet since 1904 and in 1914 was appointed chief manager of the Seiyukai.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

How to Dry Out a Room

A simple method of drying out a room to the benefit of books, clothes, musical instruments and the health of persons inhabiting it is to burn sojitsu. This is a preparation of a certain wood obtainable at any pharmacists. It is used by Japanese paper-hangers to dry their work and is absolutely harmless to the contents of a room. It is especially useful during such a long period of dampness as is being experienced at present.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Dr. Van Dyke Draws Beg Sunday Crowd

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, noted American author aud diplomat, preached at Tokyo Union Church Sunday afternoon to a congregation that filled the auditorium, both main floor and gallery. The subject of Dr. Van Dyke's address was "Freedom," and his text was taken from Galatians 5 : 1—"For freedom did "Christ set us free." In beginning his address he spoke of his pleasure at seeing a group of little children on the front

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seats and a generous sprinkling of Japanese throughout the audience. Though his discourse was characterized by deep and clear thought and high spiritual feeling, he made frequent reference to such matters as are of particular interest to the little folk.

"What is freedom? That has been the question of the ages," said Dr. Van Dyke, and he explained that he was not going into the political aspects of the question, but would dead only with the point of the meaning of freedom for the individual. Freedom for the individual, he reasoned, consists in liking to do and in doing what one can, what one may and what one ought.

"The only failure in life," he said, "consists in not living up to God's holy plan. We find our freedom in finding that plan and in accepting it, no matter whether it be lowly or high, in doing what we can, what we may and what we ought in conjunction with our fellowmen. The life of the hermit in the cell or of the monk in retirement is not a good life. We are all God's children, and He wants us to dwell together in brotherhood.

"All this is contrary to the modern doctrine of freedom, or liberty, which is that we should follow our own instincts, we should do as we please. This doctrine we find in our novels, our press and on our stage. But I do not believe it. All history is against it. Look at the fruits of this doctrine—slavery, confusion, misery, entanglement. The world is full today of boys and girls who are incredibly wise at 16 and of old people who are incurably silly at 60.

"The Christian doctrine of freedom is not only that Christ came to the world as a redeemer but as a liberator; he came to redeem men to freedom. That is why Christianity has succeeded, why it has appealed to men's hearts, why now if only it can get a hearing by the heart it frees men.

"But all along, with the practice of this true doctrine of liberty, there has been the practice of false doctrines. When Paul was preaching to the people, there were other men right alongside who said that if God could take care of them there was no need that they should work. But those who followed these false teachers soon found that theirs was not freedom in the true sense, but a freedom for bondage, a freedom to become slaves.

"There are still a lot of teachers who warm up the old doctrine of the libertarians, who say that we should cast off all doctrine, all creed; they say the only way to be free is to believe nothing that you can't see or touch, to do nothing you don't like to do; but this is only a hash warmed up. Neither Shaw nor any of the rest of these has anything new to offer. Their teaching brings slavery and bondage.

"Is free thought really free? It shuts up our souls like rats in a trap. Is free love free? It makes of him who so believes a slave of his own lusts and desires, and they scourge him with ever-increasing desire and thirst until he sinks in dishonor to the grave.

"The true path to liberty lies by way of self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control, and all these things require strength from above. Freedom is not consistent with absolute independence, for that means isolation and the greatest unhappiness. Not until we look beyond these narrow horizons into the sky do we become free. Liberty consists in following the highest, law in trusting the highest hope, in obedience to the best Master—Christ."

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Japan's shippers will Amalgamate

The reconstruction of the Japan Shipowners' Association, of Kobe, has made a further stride forward, 22 leading shipping companies having so far agreed to join it. The aggrandizement of the association is a first step toward cooparation among all the leading shipping concerns of the country, which has hitherto been sadly lacking.

The necessity of cooperation, as a means of meeting the new shipping situation of the world, had been earnestly urged by Baron Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and some other prominent shipping men. As a first step toward that end, he urged the aboli-

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tion of the traditional discrimination between "shasen" and "shagaisen" companies, the former standing for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the latter for all other shipping concerns. It is comparatively easy for the three "shasen" companies, which are subsidized by the Government, to take co-operative measures, but there has hitherto been no such facility between them and the "shagaisen" concerns or between the latter. Some "shagaisen" companies have long had a Japan Shipowners' Association in Kobe, but its actual scope is not nearly so comprehensive as its appellation signifies, and there has been no worthy means of facilitating cooperation between the shipping companies as a whole. On the other hand, the after-war shipping situation has brought home to shipping men the need of coördinating their efforts, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has taken the lead in joining the Japan Shipowners' Association in the hope of extending its scope as widely as is implied by its name. Its example has been followed by the two other "shasen" companies, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and many other leading companies have followed suit.

The companies which have so far decided to join the Japan Shipowners' Association number 22, their ships numbering 317, with a total of 1,110,328 tons. The old members of the Association number ? and they own 358 ships, totalling 746,070 tons. The Association has now 99 members, whith 675 ships, totalling 1,856,418 tons. In addition, the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, which owns 53 ships, totalling 284,240 tons, the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, with 6 ships, totalling 35,189 tons, and some other companies will shortly join the Association, and it is expected that the total tonnage in the possession of its members will reach about 2,000,000 tons, or nearly two-thirds of Japan's entire mercantile marine.

The affiliation of so many prominent shipping companies with the Association necessitates a fundamental reconstruction of its organization, and this question will be taken up at a general meeting of the shipping companies concerned, which is called for May 21 at the Shipping Club, of Kobe. It is understood that the regulations of the Association will be overhauled, and that 20 directors will be elected. These directors will elect chief directors among themselves, and a shipping expert will be engaged as managing director. It will be the duty of these directors to take the initiative in proposing steps for the furtherance of co-operation between the shipping companies.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

A Great Business Revival in 1918

The Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Board of Trade held the annual meeting at the offices of the Board in Yokohama yesterday afternoon. Both Mr. Alex Hume, the chairman, as well as Mr. Bickhart, the acting chairman, had left Japan on leave and the chair was taken by Mr. F. H. Bugbird. The following other members of the committee were also present: Mr. R. T. Wright, Mr. F. O. Stuart, Mr. O. M. Poole, Mr. A. D. Cole Watson and Mr. P. de Champmorin. Mr. Eugene Fox acted as secretary.

Mr. Bugbird read a report that had been prepared by Mr. Bickhart when he was acting chairman. The report contrasted the condition of trade in 1918 and in 1919. In 1918 nearly every one was persimistic regarding the future, as business was dull and prices were declining. In 1919, however, there was a wonderful change for the better and all previous records were broken that year. The total import and export trade of the country during that year amounted to 4¼ billion yen against 3¾ billions for 1918. Import and export values were about equally divided, but the balance of trade was, for the first time since the war, against Japan to the extent of 75,000,000 yen. It is expected that this state of affairs will continue. To a large extent the surpassing of all previous records in 1919 was due to enhanced value rather than to greater quantities of merchandise.

One item which figured largely in the 1918 report has entirely disappeared, namely, the item referring to steamships. In this industry Japan has made such

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astonishing success that, instead of being dependent on other nations, she is now in a position to supply shipping to the rest of the world. At the beginning of the war Japan possessed a mercantile fleet of 1,800,000 tons, and at its conclusion she had increased it to 2,910,000 tons.

Mr. Bickhart's report then referred to the irregular and late distribution of mails, which caused great loss and difficulty to merchants. Reference was also made to the telegraphic service of the country, which, according to Mr. Bugbird, needed better superintendence than is at present bestowed on it service. There is sufficient evidence, said the report, that messages are not dispatched until days after they have been handed in, and that incoming messages are often needlessly delayed. Many messages are lost or not delivered—this is the only way to account for the non-receipt of cable messages that are confirmed by letter. The conditions of the roads in Japan also came in for attention in the report, and a hope was expressed that, as motor traction has come to stay in Japan, efforts will be made to improve the roads in a permanent and lasting manner.

The congestion of goods on the wharves and the glut in the customs were also dealt with. The report stated that the committee had approached the customs authorities on the subject and has received assurances that a new regulation will shortly be enacted, which will put higher charges in force, thereby hoping to make merchants clear their goods sooner. The committee, however, does not think this a very suitable method of dealing with the difficulty as this would mean that all importers would suffer alike. What is needed is an opportunity to take delivery and, should an importer fail to take advantage of this, his goods should be bonded and subjected to a heavy penalty before being released. If, after the expiration of a fixed period, the goods are not yet redeemed, they should be sold by public auction.

Referring to the accounts for the past year, the report stated that there has been a deficit of ¥242.10 on the year's working. The prospects for the current year are that there will be a deficit of 1,400 yen on the present basis of income. This, the report pointed out, will seriously reduce the balance in hand. Expenses are increasing. Rents of offices are double; salaries have gone up by about 35 per cent and printing has gone up in price. In past years, there was a small profit on the Board's publications. In 1919, there was a loss of 220 yen.

The report and the accounts were next adopted. A few questions were then asked regarding the glut in the customs and steps to be taken for relieving it.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Anglo-Japanese Alliance

Writing in the Pall Mall Gazette of May 13, Mr. John Huse makes the following observations regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance:

"It is an open secret that Japan is anxious for the amendment and renewal of the Alliance. It should be pointed out, however, that Japan should make her attitude clear on the following points before proceeding any further with negotiations for the proposed revision of the Alliance:

"1. Questions bearing on the evacuation of Shantung and the restitution of Tsingtao to the Chinese. On January 19, the Japanese Government instructed Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister at Peking, to open negotiations with the Chinese authorities on the Shantung question, while the Lodge proposal in the United States Senate to amend the peace treaty so as to specify the direct restitution of Shantung to China was vetoed with due respect for Japan's promises. But the recent Japanese activity in Siberia and in North Manchuria, and the acquirement by Japan of various rights to the Chinese Eastern Railway, have provoked China greatly and are generally interpreted in Australia, if not in England, as reflecting Japan's territorial ambitions in the Far East.

"2. Questions of spheres of influence.

"Can Japan ever remain content with her territory confined to the north of the Equator? If so, how is it that Japan should now be finding her way to the South Seas?

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"3. Will Japan formally recognize the 'White Policy' of Australia?

"In considering the question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, there is another matter that should not be lost sight of, and that is the strong aversion in the United States to an Anglo-Japanese Alliance. In my humble opinion, I believe that the balance of power in the Pacific may, with better results, be maintained through the League of Nations than by the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

"Britain must consult not only Australia, before deciding to renew the Alliance, but also New Zealand, South Africa and Canada, as well as the French and the American Governments which are in possession of colonies in or bordering on, the Pacific. The British authorities have an excellent opportunity for consulting the Australian Government's opinion as Mr. W. A. Watt, treasurer of Australia, is now in England."

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Wages Increase Steadily

The average increase in the wages of Japanese workers from 1909 to 1920 is 145 per cent. In 1900, a farm hand received ¥32.12 a year, while in 1918 the same work was receiving ¥79.42. The wages for a worker in sericulture in 1900 was 31 sen a day; today it is 72 sen. A dye worker has increased his wage from 29 sen to 76 sen a day.

Using 100 as the wages standard in 1900, the following table shows the rise in wages in various trades:

Kind of Work	1900	1912	1917	1918
Farming	100	167	184	247
Sericulture	100	142	168	232
Fishing	100	163	156	397
Dye work	100	172	200	262
Sewing (Japanese)	100	154	203	249
Sewing (foreign)	100	151	164	205
Shoe-making	100	147	192	243
Soy Making	100	162	219	279
Temple servants	100	149	174	231
Carpenter	100	161	178	241
Plasterer	100	165	180	246
Stone mason	100	164	182	244
Wood sawyer	100	160	187	259
Brick layer	100	175	192	268
Roofing work	100	168	194	256
Ship building	100	162	212	300
Matting work	100	170	187	238
Shoji work	100	159	172	243
Cabinet making	100	166	176	244
Bucket Maker	100	156	197	237
Painting	100	149	181	243
Casting work	100	151	183	246
Compositor	100	164	194	234
Coolie	100	137	189	260
Servant girl	100	196	237	302
Servant man	100	175	223	269

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Government Revenue exceeds Bellion yen

According to the report of the Department of Finance, the income of the National Treasury for the fiscal year of 1919-1920 and the increase over last year is as follows:

Ordinary Revenue

	Revennes of this year	Increase over last year
Land tax	¥ 64,854,000	¥ 42,000
Income tax	149,173,000	52,375,000
Business tax	43,964,000	9,633,000
Sake tax	137,188,000	16,798,000
Sugar consumption tax	44,139,000	9,830,000
Textile consumption tax	35,449,000	12,572,000
Stock exchange tax	19,109,000	10,044,000
Customs duty	79,980,000	11,868,000
Other taxes	37,412,000	8,941,000
Revenue stamp sales	94,559,000	29,519,000
Postal, telegraph and telephone	127,451,000	21,314,000
From forests	29,449,000	6,931,000
From other sources	25,446,000	3,930,000
Miscellaneous revenues	20,411,000	3,881,000

Special Revenues

Govt. sale of articles	33,178,000	30,549,000
Other sales	1,841,000	458,000
Interest	22,771,000	5,693,000
Shantung Railway	15,891,000	6,457,000
Special contracts for construction and repairs	1,075,000	7,260,000*
War-time overseas reinsurances	874,000	28,016,000*
Other sources	2,554,000	931,000
Subscriptions to public loans	———	27,505,000*
War-time profit tax	128,022,000	64,459,000
Balance brought forward	462,080,000	112,178,000

*means a decrease.

The grand total of the year's revenue becomes ¥1,578,780,000 which is an

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increase of ¥328,742,000 over the previous year.

The increase of the year's expenditure over that of the previous year was ¥120,677,867.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Death comes to Japan Missionary in America

Mr. Charles S. Davison, born in Japan and since 1903 a worker in the mission field in this country, died at Saranac, New York, on May 10, of a complication of diseases following an attack of influenza. News of his death was received by the Methodist Episcopal Mission here by cable last week.

Mr. Davison was 43 years old. He was born in this country, and his father, Dr. J. C. Davison, is a Methodist missionary in Kumamoto. He was educated in America, at Dickinson College, and came out to Japan as a missionary in 1903. For a number of years he was at Aoyama Gakuin in Tokyo, later being stationed at Nagasaki. Two years ago he went to America on furlough, and poor health prevented his return at the end of his leave.

Besides his father, Mr. Davison is survived by his wife and three children, who are now in America. In their bereavement they will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends among both foreigners and Japanese in this country.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Baron Hayashi will succeed Chinda

Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, Governor General of the Kwantung leased territory, was formally appointed yesterday morning, in the Imperial Palace, Ambassador to England to succeed Viscount Chinda. Mr. Isaburo Yamagata, former head of the civil administration of Korea, was appointed Governor-General of Kwantung.

The new Ambassador to England is a son of a samurai of the Aidzu clan. He was born in 1860. He was educated at the Imperial University of Tokyo, graduating from the Law College in 1886. The same year he began his official career in the Foreign Office and he has been identified with the diplomatic and consular service ever since. He was appointed Governor-General of Kwantung in 1918, after his resignation as Minister to China.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Dr. Wheeler's Nightmare

The Osaka Asahi: says it does not seem that Dr. Wheeler has completely awakened from the night mare of anti-Japanism. He has seen only one side to the question, and forgets that there is the other side. While opposing Japan's militarism, he proposes to allow her to carry out her ambitions in Asia. This is not inconvenient to Japan, but behind the idea is anti-Japanese sentiment. It is only benevolent anti-Japanism. As to the assertion that the Japanese can neither understand nor do they wish to understand occidental civilization, it is too foolish to need a refutation. But it is a good thing that the Doctor's anti-Japanism is changing to the benevolent variety.

Recently the American visitors talked in Osaka about the necessity of facilitating communication across the Pacific as a means of promoting Japanese-American friendship, and they urged the operation of more ships and the laying of more cables. It is now reported that a bill has been introduced in Congress proposing to forbid certain ships of other countries to call at American ports. This is a happy idea for America which has been at a loss to know what to do with the numerous ships built during the war, but it is impossible to lower freight rates unless there are too many ships. We hope that the American gentlemen who were recently here will do their best to realize the aspirations preached here.

(*The Osaka Asahi*)

Is Japan Militaristic ?

The Tokyo *Jiji Shimpo* says the Since the great war imperialism has come to mean aggression by armed force. It is very annoying to the Japanese that they should be called imperialists and militarists, as has been described by Dr. Wheeler. There are not wanting circum-

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stances to lead an unfamiliar observer to suspect militarism, but these circumstances are minor issues and there is no doubt whatever about the fundamental policy which Japan has followed since she was opened to foreign intercourse. Some may refer to Japan's territorial acquisitions as the result of the wars with China and Russia, but both these wars were provoked by her adversaries, and they were unavoidable to ensure the safety of her own existence. It is irrefutably wrong to regard the legitimate territorial acquisitions resulting from such wars as evidence of this so-called militarism. Moreover, even the all-important defence of the nation is apt to be neglected. It may be recalled that at the time of the Sino-Japanese War, Japan had only inferior warships, corresponding to the armored cruisers or even smaller ships of the present day, against the Chinyuang and the Tingyuang which in those days were as powerful as super-dreadnoughts now are. The eight-battleship and eight-battle-cruiser squadron program, which is a minimum requisite for the defence of the nation and which ought to have been completed several years ago, is yet in its initial stage. When it is remembered that Japan is so neglectful of her national defences, it will be seen that she is far from being militaristic. In short, if Japan can properly be called a militarist, there will be no country in the world which is not militaristic. As Dr. Wheeler says, Japan does not wish to make an enemy of America, but his reference to Japan's ambitions in Asia, if it means anything like territorial aggression, is greatly mistaken. Japan is as anxious as western countries to develop her economic interests abroad, and for geographical and other reasons she attaches special importance to her economic development in Asia, but no one who is familiar with Japan's diplomatic policy suspects that she has territorial ambitions. The Japanese-American agreement by which Dr. Wheeler suggests Japan should be allowed to carry out her ambitions in Asia is embarrassing to us, if the implication is contrary to Japan's fundamental policy. It goes without saying, however, that the Japanese will heartily welcome it, if America understands Japan's intention, appreciates her position in Asia, and co-operates with her for the economic exploitation of Asia. We find it difficult to understand what he means when he says that occidental and oriental civilization cannot harmonize and that the Japanese neither can nor wish to understand occidental civilization. If the manner in which the Japanese have introduced occidental civilization during the last half century is hypercritically examined, there may be many imperfect points, but it is quite right to call it a harmonization of occidental and oriental civilization in the sense which is commonly attributed to the term. There may be some men who are mentally as inferior as is implied by Dr. Wheeler, but it is obviously wrong to take them as a criterion for the whole nation. The Japanese should bear in mind, however, that Dr. Wheeler must have found some facts in confirmation of his contention while in Japan, and whether the notion is due to a misunderstanding or not, the Japanese should carefully note what is responsible for it so that they may not again cause similar misunderstandings among foreigners.

British Empire Day

Empire Day was celebrated by the British community yesterday in weather which, for the first time in seven years, was unfavorable. The rain compelled a quick readjustment of the program; the children's sports were dropped; the venue of the gathering was changed to the tea marquée beside the Embassy, and here chairs were placed for the guests and the children carried through their pageant of Merrie England and the dances and songs which they had prepared. Fortunately, between the large marquee and the veranda of the Embassy plenty of sheltered accommodation was found for everybody and, apart from the sports, the program was carried through with excellent success. It had been expected from the large number of replies received to the notices sent out by the Patriotic League that there would be a larger attendance than usual. The rain

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prevented this hope from being realized, but still it was a large and representative muster of the British community of the capital which enjoyed the hospitality of the Ambassador and the entertainment which the children had provided.

It was more of a children's festival than ever before. On former Empire Days the British community has usually been favored with the presence of a public speaker of outstanding ability who devoted his address to some of the subjects suggested by a gathering of Britons from every part of the world, but yesterday the speeches were short and informal. The children's program, on the other hand, was longer than before, and though it lost something by being performed under the roof of the marquee instead of on the lawns of the Embassy it was still beautiful and appropriate and was greatly enjoyed. The appreciation of the audience was shown by the hearty and spontaneous cheers which were given for Mrs. Spackman at the close. The patience and care she has devoted to the training of the children have resulted in raising the standard on each successive Empire Day. Among the other ladies who helped in this part of the work mention should be made of Mrs. Nonweiler, Mrs. Buckney, Miss Kent (who played the accompaniments) and Miss Greenstreet.

The Ambassador, in a few words of welcome to the British community, congratulated the organizers of the entertainment on the speed with which they had altered their arrangements to suit the unfavorable weather. "I will confess," he continued, "that this is the first Empire Day celebration I have attended. Hitherto, at this time of the year I have always been in countries where the King's Birthday, June 3, was considered the principal British festival, and for that reason I look forward with great interest to seeing how the rising generation are going to entertain us."

The Rev. S. Heaslett, who recently returned to Tokyo after a period of service with the Chinese Labor Battalions in France, spoke on the associations of Empire Day. On such a day, he said, it was fitting that they should concentrate their thoughts on the Empire to which they belonged. He had not thought very much about the British Empire himself, he confessed, till recent years, but after having got out of Ireland, and especially after he had had the privilege of serving with the British armies in France, he had come to realize vividly what membership in the Empire meant. They belonged to a great Empire, greater now than ever. There had been dark patches and crooked lines in her history, but in crises she had ever been true to her spirit. "What is this spirit of the British Empire?" asked the speaker. First, he answered, it was a love of justice; and the justice which the Briton loved did not stop with men and women; it extended to animals, as he had seen when he observed the love that Tommy bestowed on the different animals he picked up and befriended in France. Second, it was a love of freedom, and this sense of the value of freedom does not stop with the freedom of peoples and nations but includes a strong respect for the freedom of individuals. Third, the spirit of the Empire was a call to adventure. Wherever in the world Britons settled they insisted on transplanting the church, the tennis court and the bath—a proceeding which really meant that the Briton was animated by a desire to give to all men the things that he had proved good. Fourth, the spirit of the Empire carried with it a capacity for self-sacrifice. At Arras, in the midst of a desolation such as he could not picture, he came one day on a wooden cross marking a soldier's grave. Nine hundred thousand British soldiers had laid down their lives in the war, and thousands more were dying still as the result of their wounds. They had suffered and died so that those who came after them might still live in a world where this British spirit of freedom and justice prevailed. "Let us honor those who have made this British spirit and those who have died that it might be handed on victoriously. Let us keep it alive, and live so as to be worthy of that undying glorious heritage." (Cheers.)

The Pageant of Merrie England then commenced with the entry of Britannia

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(Mrs. Cameyon) suitable squired by the British navy and attended by representatives of the United Kingdom, the overseas Dominions and the Indian Empire. They were followed by a procession of mummers of such unquestionable authenticity as Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck (seemingly converted to the Presbyterian persuasion and grown respectable) Allan-a-Dale, Little Little John, Will Scarlett, Tom the Piper, a jester with his bladder, Jack in the Green, and shepherdesses, maypole girls, hunstmen and other familiar figures of the Old English landscape. The old game "When I was a Schoolgirl" was played and sung, and then came an intricate Maypole dance, very neatly performed. The song "Blow away the Morning Dew" was sung, and after a hunting jig, two grown-up young folks, Friar Tuck (Mr. John Struthers) and Allan-a-Dale (Mr. J. L. Graham) entertained themselves and the gathering with a Morris dance which made up for brevity by its original features. Then the flag was saluted, the whole company joining in "God Save the King," and the Pageant marched off.

Mr. T. F. Nonweiler, Chairman of the Committee of the Patriotic League, briefly dealt with some of the activities of the League. Proposals had been made, he said, to link up the Tokyo League with larger bodies outside of Japan, but after full and careful consideration the Committee had decided to preserve the individuality of the organization. He appealed at the same time, for support for the Overseas Club which had rendered great services to the League during the time of the war and which, as a British organization doing jolly good work, deserved the support of all Britons. Then he urged the claims of the King's Birthday Fund which now amounted to about £160 and which he hoped to see raised to £200 before June 3, the intention being to remit that sum to His Majesty for presentation to a war charity to be selected by him. He referred to the efforts which the League had made to have the British Nationality Act amended so as to obviate the hardship to which Britons resident abroad were now exposed in consequence of the provision which excluded the third generation from British citizenship. Mr. Nonweiler also expressed the thanks of the gathering to the Ambassador for his hospitality and for the kindness which the League had received from him since his arrival here. He welcomed back the young men who had returned from the war and those newcomers to Tokyo who had taken their part in the great struggle. Reference was made to the memorial which it is proposed to erect in the Embassy grounds in honor of the British members of the Tokyo community who fell in the war, and the Chairman mentioned that permission to erect the memorial on the mound in front of the Chancery had now been received from the Office of Works. Finally, he appealed for the support of all British subjects in the capital. "The League stands ready," he declared, "to serve the British commanity in every way that it can." (Cheers.)

Votes of thanks were carried to Mrs. Spackman for her excellent work in training the children, and to all her helpers, and to the Ambassador.

Tea was afterwards served in the Embassy and for an hour or more thereafter there was a pleasant reunion of a somewhat scattered community whose members do not have many such opportunities of meeting.

A novel and notable feature of the day was a display of war relics arranged by the Rev. W. H. Elwin. The most striking exhibits were some shell cases lent by Mr. Heaslett on which Chinese coolies had executed some surprisingly fine carving.

Through the kindness of the Ambassador, it has been arranged for the children's races which were postponed from yesterday to be held at the Embassy at 2.30 o'clock Saturday, June 5.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

New Consuls in Yokohama

Mr. Carl Ober Spamer, who has been United States Consul in Yokohama since last December, has received orders to proceed immediately to Medan, Sumatra, to take over the Consulate there. Mr.

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Spamer came to Yokohama in December as Consul, with the understanding that this post was to be a temporary one. His place in Yokohama will be taken by Mr. Lester L. Schnare, who arrived from America on May 19.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Many Famous Speakers Coming

A number of famous speakers are among the delegates and "Echo meetings" are to be held in the principal missionary centers of Japan and China, including Kyoto, Osaka, Shanghai, Tsinanfu, Peking and Seoul after the convention is over. It is planned to have these meetings last one day and night at each place. After travel accommodation, the greatest problem is the matter of hotels. Owing to the fact that the delegates are arriving in comparatively small parties and at different times, this has been solved to some extent. While touring the country, it has been arranged to distribute these parties to different place sand to have them visit the various places of interest in rotation. In this way, it will be possible to find accommodation for all. The only time they will be together will be at Tokyo during the convention, and it is believed that things will be satisfactorily arranged there. The Patrons' Association has been very active in looking out for this emergency and the overflow from the hotels will be taken care of by the Japanese people, who will take the visitors to their homes.

The first of the delegates to start for home will leave on the Katori Maru, October 21, reaching Seattle November 3, and the last party to reach America, with the exception of those who continue round the world, will leave on the Empress of Japan which is scheduled to arrive at Vancouver November 30.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Mrs. H. C. Thomas and Japanese Music

Mrs. Helen Coleman Thomas, a well known singer of Chicago and New York, who has been in Japan for several weeks resting after a very strenuous winter, has been asked to give lectures in the Osaka school on English diction. This is a subject on which Mrs. Thomas is an authority, having, in connection with her singing, given lessons in diction for many years in Chicago and in New York City. Mrs. Thomas is preparing a series of lectures on Japanese music which she expects to give in America when she returns.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Rumanian Crown Prince and Japan

The principal object of the coming visit of the Crown Prince of Rumania to Japan is an economic one and officials of both countries believe that it will result in a commercial understanding that will prove most beneficial to both nations. There are many things which Japan has in abundance, that are not to be found in Rumania and there are many things which Rumrnia can supply to Japan. It is for the purpose of pointing out the advantage of an economic rapprochement that the royal visitor is coming to Japan.

Despite the fact that the visit of the heir to the Rumanian thronc is coming for purely commercial purposes, elaborate preparations are being made for his reception. A permanent reception committee will be appointed within a few days and it is understood that Prince Kuni, who has spent a long time in Europe and is familiar with the affairs of the Balkans, will be one of the members.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

The Vanderlip Mission

Our heartfelt thanks and respects go to Mr. Vanderlip and party who, in spite of the fact that they are exceedingly busy, have come all the way to Japan and devoted their efforts to the promotion of friendship between America and Japan. All the misunderstandings formerly entertained regarding the immigration question, Japanese-American economic co-operation, the Shantung question, the Siberian situation, and all other problems have been dispelled as the result of a frank exchange of opinions. We hope and trust that Mr. Vanderlip and

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party will report their observations to their countrymen on their return home and use their efforts to arouse pro-Japanese sentiment.

In the past there have been many vicissitudes in the relations of Japan and America, but from the time the war broke out to the beginning of 1919 the two countries were on the best of terms. This was due principally to the considerate attitude of the Japanese in America during the war, and especially to the efforts made by them in America's cause after she joined in the war. In the spring of 1919, however, the attitude of the Americans toward us showed a sudden change, which was attributable to the anti-Japanese propaganda of the Chinese with regard to the Shantung question. Since that time the situation has grown from bad to worse, and if this tendency continues, it is not impossible that another worldwide catastrophe may be set loose on the world. In order to prevent this possibility and preserve the happiness of Japanese and Americans, it is necessary that all misunderstandings, jealousies, and suspicions between them should be stamped out and that they should co-operate for the promotion of mutual interests. This supreme object was, indeed, the mission of Mr. Vanderlip and party. Fortunately their wisdom and exertions have enabled them to understand Japan properly within a short space of time, and thus the foundation has been laid for the improvement of relations between the two countries. This is a matter for congratuplation not only in the interest of the two oeoples but of the world's peace.

It is the mission of Japan and America to ensure the peace of the world. In order to carry it out, it is necessary that they should co-ordinate their efforts without allowing themselves to be carried away by sentiment. They should split their differences in the spirit of mutual concession. Let us tell the departing American visitors that this is the aim and purpose of the Japauese. It is to be earnestly hoped that on their return home they will communicate the real sentiment of the Japanese to their countrymen.

(*The Hochi*)

An Interesting Exhibition

For a month, commencing May 16, a unique exhibition with the object of diffusing among the people the valuable nature of time will be held in the Educational Museum at Ochanomidzu, Tokyo. Among the exhibits will be several hundred specimens of ancient clocks, Japanese, Chinese, Korean and European, some of which are quite clever contrivances. There will be one yagura-dokei, "tower clock," which was presented to Abe Ise-no-Kami when Commodore Perry visited Japan.

The prevailing waste of time will be illustrated by means of cartoons such as the unpunctual nature of public functions in Japan as may be frequently seen in municipal assemblies and law Courts, often resulting in the total abandonment of the proposed meetings, as well as theater-going by Japanese women which is a whole-day-and-half-night affair, not to mention the preparations on the previous day. The great delay of the law in Japan might also form a fitting subject of cartoons.

Among the other exhibits will be the duration of the lives of animals as studied by Dr. Ishikawa, the relationship between great inventions and the inventors' ages, relationship between the chirping of sparrows and time, etc. Quite a large number of exhibits are presented by the Railway Board and the Department of Communications, which may be noted as a satisfactory sign of the times.

(*The Japan Advertiser*)

Tokyo is Preparing to receive the Italian Aviators

Tokyo is making preparations to receive the Italian aviators, Lieutenant Ferrarin and Lieutenant Masiero, who are leading in the Rome to Tokyo flight, here next week. The reception committee in charge of the arrangements for entertaining the aviators informed the municipal authorities that they would reach Osaka on Saturday, May 22, would remain there two days and would then fly to Tokyo without a stop. It is planned that Viscount Tajiri, the mayor of Tokyo, will receive the airmen when they arrive

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at Yoyogi field, and will also do the honours at the big reception planned to be given at the Imperial Theatre on May 27. Invitations to this reception are being sent out to about 200 persons.

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Prepare for Sunday School Delegates

The vanguard of the army of delegates to the world's Sunday School Convention, to be held in Tokyo October 5 to 15 of this year, will arrive at Yokohama on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner, Fushimi Maru, August 14. From then till the last contingent arrives on the Empress of Russia, October 4, almost every trans-Pacific steamer will bring a fair-sized party of pilgrims.

The transportation committee has appointed Thos. Cook & Son travel agents for the convention and they are now giving the final touches which will perfect the intricate machinery, necessary for the handling of the extraordinarily large number of people. Mr. E. E. Jones, from the New York office of Thos. Cook & Son, arrived in Yokohama yesterday and will devote his entire time to arranging details for the various trips through Japan and to provide for the comfort of the sight-seers as regards living accomodation.

The number of delegates will be somewhat smaller than was originally intended owing to the congested travel conditions. As near as can be estimated at present, there will be between 700 and 800 from Canada and the United States. Delegates from Australia, England and continental Europe will probably number 300 more. In addition to these, it is expected that delegates from India, China, Korea and Japan will add more than 1,000.

Whole Liners Are Reserved

The entire cabin accommodation has been reserved on the steamers Siberia Maru, Suwa Maru and the Monteagle for the Sunday School delegates. The first to reach Yokohama will be the Siberia Maru on September 24, followed by the Suwa Maru on September 25 and the Monteagle will arrive on October 4, the day previous to the opening of the Convention in Tokyo.

Arrangements have also been made for those wishing to make the trip, to continue round the world after the convention is over. It is the plan to have the first arrivals tour Japan, China and the Philippines before the convention and return to Tokyo early in October. There are many coming who are interested in special missions in various places in Japan and China, and provision is being made for transportation for these individual travelers. Before their arrival, advance notice will be received at Yokohama indicating the places these people wish to visit and their itinerary will be made out for them before they arrive.

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